ADMIRABLE CURIOSITIES

Rarities and Wonders in ENGLAND, Scotland and Ireland.

Being an Account of many Remarkable Persons and Places; and likewise of the Battles, Sieges, Earthquakes, Inundations, Thunders, Lightnings, Fires, Murders, and other considerable Occurrences, and Accidents for several hundred Years past. With the Natural and Artificial Rarities in every County, and many other observable Passages.

As they are recorded by credible Historians of former and latter Ages.

With Pictures of divers memorable Passages.

By R. B.

The Seventh Edition

LONDON, Printed for Nath. Crouch at the Bell against *Grocers-Alley* in the *Poultry* near *Chrys-side*, 1710.

To the Reader.

THE Historical Remarks of *London* an
Westminster, *having found acceptatio*
I was encouraged to prosecute the same desig
upon every County in England, *wherein the*
cannot be expected an exact description of
very Town or considerable place, that havi
been performed by others; this being only
Collection of the Natural, and Artificial C
rioſities, Wonders, and the remarkable Pl
ces, Perſons, *and* Accidents *in each Coun*
as I find them in Mr. Fox, *Dr.* Heylin, *D*
Fuller, *Sir* R. Baker, *Mr.* Speed, *Mr.* Clar
and other Authors of credit, which I have
named, moſt of the particulars being
known to the Learned, and for others it
not ſignifie much, ſince this is publiſhed
thoſe that are deſirous of Knowledge, yet
in a capacity to buy a multitude of Bo
Now tho the Title ſpeaks of Battles
Sieges, yet I have omitted thoſe in our
Civil Wars, *as having publiſhed a B*
of the ſame price with this, wher
is a ſuccinct Account of all the Tranſacti
during the Reign of K. Charles *the* I.
the Reader will be pleaſed to have ſuch
riety for ſo little mony, and to find
tho ſome think there are no Wonders bu
other Countries, *they may obſerve there ma*
as ſtrange things at home, as in other pl

R. B.

Of Great *BRITAIN.*

Britain has been accounted the greatest Island in the World, it comprehendeth all those Islands, which lie about it, the length thereof from South to North (that is from *Lysard*-Point in *Cornwal*, to the North of *Scotland*) is 624 miles, and the breadth from the Lands end in *Cornwal*, to the Isle of *Thanet* in *Kent* about 300 Miles; It is a Country always temperate, and was highly esteemed by the *Romans*, for one of their Orators calls it, The Happy and most fortunate Island, endued by Nature with all the Blessings of Heaven and earth, wherein is neither extream cold in winter, nor scorching heat in Summer, with long days and lightsome Nights; and such abundance of Grain, as suffices both for Bread and Wine; the Woods are without wild Beasts, the Fields without noisom Serpents, abounding with vast numbers of Milch Beasts, and Sheep weighed down with their own Fleeces. Thus *Alfred* the Poet of *Beverly* writ long since of *Britain*.

Insula predives, quæ toto vix eget orbe, &c.

A Wealthy Island which no help desires,
Yet all the World supply from her requires,
Able to glut King *Solomon* with pleasures,
And surfeit Great *Augustus* with her Treasures.

As to the name *Britain* there is no certainty of its original; that which passed for currant in former times, when most Nations pretended to be of *Trojan* Race was, that *Brutus* the Son of *Silvius*, Grand child of *Æneas*, and third King of the *Trojans*, having unfortunately killed his Father, fled from *Italy* with his followers, and after a long Voyage and many wanderings, fell upon this Island, and conquered a Race of Giants, and having given it the name of *Britain*, left the Soveraignty to his posterity, who enjoyed it till

subdued by the *Romans*; but this Tradition seems fa-
bulous, since the *Roman* Historians mention neither
Brutus nor the Giants, *Cæsar* telling us, that he found
the *Britains* under many Kings, and never under one
Prince but in times of Danger, so it is more proba-
bly derived from *Brit*, which in *British* signifies *Paint-
ed*, and *Tain* a Nation, because the antient *Britains* used
to paint their Bodies to seem terrible to their Enemies,
whom the *Romans* called *Picts*, or Painted Men; *Bri-
tain* is now divided into, 1. *England*. 2. *Wales* 3. *Scot-
land*. I shall now treat only of *ENGLAND*,
which hath E. the *German*; W. the *Irish*; S. the *British*
Ocean; and N. the Rivers of *Tweed* and *Solway*, and
thereby parted from *Scotland*. It is inviron'd with
Turbulent Seas, guarded by inaccessible Rocks, and
preserved against Foreign Invasions by strong Forts
and a puissant Navy. The whole Island was first cal-
led *Albion*, either from the story of a Giant, or *ab
albis rupibus*, *the white Rocks* towards *France*, which
name continued till *Egbert* the first *Saxon* Monarch
who called the Southern parts *England* from the *An-
gels*, and with the *Juits* and *Saxons* conquered it, *Pe-
lagius* being Bishop of *Rome*, *Gregory* seeing some beau-
tiful Children in the Market-place of *Rome* to be sold,
inquired what Country they were of, who answered
Angli (*English Men*) and Heathens; *What pitty is it*
(saith he) *that the Inhabitants being so fair and Angelic
of Countenance, should be subject to the Prince of Darkness*;
asking of what Province they were of, they answered
Deira (a Province in *England* then so called) *These peo-
ple* (saith he) *are to be delivered* De ira Dei, *from the
wrath of God*; and the name of one of the Youths be-
ing *Alle*, *They ought* (says he) *to sing Allelujah to the liv-
ing God*. Upon this *Gregory* was desirous to come and
convert these Heathens, but could not at that time;
yet after *Pelagius* his Death being chosen Bishop of
Rome, he sent *Augustin* with 40 more Preachers to un-
dertake this work. This Nation enjoys a Soil equal
to for Tillage or Pasture; most of her other

ics and Ornaments being expreſſ d in this old Verſe.

Anglia Mons, Pons, Fons, Eccleſia, Femina, Lana,

For Mountains, Bridges, Rivers, Churches Fair,
Women, and Wool, *England* is paſt compare.

The Mountains lift up their loſty heads, and give a gallant proſpect to the lower grounds; all having Mines in their Bowels, or are cloathed with Sheep or Woods. The Bridges are 857 the chief being *Rochester* Bridge over *Medway*; *Briſtol* Bridge over *Avon*; and *London* Bridge over the *Thames*, of which a German Poet thus truly ſpeaks.

We ſaw ſo many Woods and Princely Bowers,
Sweet Fields, brave Palaces, and ſtately Towers;
So many Gardens dreſt with curious care,
That *Thames* with Royal *Tyber* may compare.

The Churches before the ſuppreſſion of Abbies were exquiſite. The Women are generally handſome, without the Adulteration of Art. In an abſolute Woman (ſay the *Italians*) are required the parts of a Dutch Woman from the Girdle downward, of a French Woman from the Girdle to the Shoulders, over which muſt be placed an Engliſh face. As their Beauties to their Prerogatives are greateſt of any Nation, neither ſo ſervilely ſubmiſſive as the French, nor ſo jealouſly regarded as the Italian, but keeping ſo true a Mean, that as *England* is termed the *Purgatory of Servants*, and the *Hell of Horſes*, ſo it is acknowledged the *Paradiſe of Women*: And the *Italians* ſay, *That if a Bridge were built over the narrow Seas, all the Women of* Europe *would run* to England: For here they have the upper hand in the Streets, the upper place at Table, the thirds of their Husbands Eſtates and an equal ſhare in all Land; the priviledges other Women are not acquainted with. They were highly eſteemed formerly by Foreigners for their modeſty and gravity, but the Women of this age are ſo addicted to the light Garb of the French, that they have loſt much of their reputation abroad. The Wool is exceeding fine, of which is made excellent Broad Cloaths, diſperſed over the World, to the

great benefit of England, as well in return of much Mony as in setting to work many poor People.

Having gone thro' the Method of the old Verse, we will now look on the men who are commonly of comely Features and grey eyed, pleasant, bountiful, courteous and resembling the Italians in habit and pronunciation; In War they are able to endure, and ready to undertake the hardest Enterprises, and for courage are deservedly renown'd abroad. K. Edw. 3. and his Son carried their Victorious Arms through France. Henry 5. was crowned K. at Paris. The D. of Bedford was Regent of France, and being slain was buried in Roan whose Monument when Charles the 8. came to see, a Nobleman advised him to raze it 'Nay, (answered he) 'Let him rest in peace being dead, of whom in Wa 'whilst he liv'd, all France stood in fear. Marshal B 'ron said, He liked not the English March of th 'Drum because it was so slow. Sir Roger Williams a gallant Souldier answered, 'That as slow as it was, ye 'it had gone thro' all France. Our Wooden Wa are a great security, the English having been accoun ed the strongest at Sea in the whole World. Wh service did our Ships do in 88. Sir Francis Drake, an after him Tho. Cavendish Esq; in 3 Years, and Months, travelled about the Globe of the Earth. S Rich. Greenvil in a ship of Q. Elizabeths fought again a great Navy of the Spaniards, this single Vessel bei fought with in turns by 15 other great Ships, whe of the great St. Philip of 1500 Tuns, Prince of the Sea Apostles, was one; yet this valiant Knight sunk of their best Ships and killed 1000 Men: He is call by the Spaniards still Don Richard of the Greenfie and they fright their Children with him. Our Nati without vanity may assume the Praise, considering narrow limits, to have produced as many Scholars, mirable in all degrees of knowledge, as any Count on this side the Alps, and received the Christi Faith as some say, from St. Peter and Paul and Luci was the first Christian K. in Europe. Among ot

wor

orthy Men, Jewel, Andrews, and Dr. Reinolds are
mous; of the last the following account is remarka-
e; this Jo. Reinolds had a Brother named Wil iam,
ho was bred a Protestant, and John was trained up
Popery beyond Sea, William out of an honest Zeal
reduce his Brother made a Journey to him; after a
onference between them, it so fell out that John be-
g overcome by his Brothers Arguments returned in-
England, where he became a strict Protestant, and
illiam being convinced by the Reasons of his Bro-
er John, staid beyond Sea, where he proved a vio-
nt Papist; of which strange accident Dr. *Alabaster*
ho had tryed both Religions, made this ingenious
pigram.

Bella inter geminos plusquam Civilia fratres, &c.

point of Faith some undetermin'd Jars
etwixt two Brothers kindled Civil Wars?
ne for the Churches Reformation stood,
he other thought no Reformation good:
he points propos'd, they traversed the Field
ith equal skill, and both together yield.
s they desired his Brother each subdues,
et such their Fate, that each his Faith did lose;
oth Captives, none the Prisoners thence to guide.
he Victor flying to the Vanquish side.
oth joy'd in being Conquered (strange to say)
nd yet both mourn'd because both won the day.

The Goverment of England as Monarchical of a
ppy Constitution, wherein the King hath his Pre-
erogative, the Nobles due Respect, and the People
ong other Blessings extreamly happy in this; That
hey are Masters of their own Purse, and have a
trong hand in making their own Laws. Of all the
Seniories in the World (saith P. Comines the French
storian) the Realm of England is best governed, the
ople least oppress, and the fewest Houses and built
des destroyed in Civil War. It is always Temperate,
Air thick and subject to Winds, Rain, and dark
uds, therefore Gandamore the Spanish Ambassador

to K. James I. bid the Spanish Post commend him t
the Sun, for he had not seen him here a great whil
& in Spain he should be sure to find him. The Ocean o
the Coast of this Island abounds with Fish, and the Me
dows with Corn, Cattle, and other necessaries; a Span
ard boasting, 'That they had excellent Oranges, Lem
'mons, and Olives in their Country which ours wanted
'Sir Roger Williams, replied, It is true, they do n
'grow here, yet all this is but sauce, whereas we hav
'dainty Veal, and well fed Capons to eat with them
'with many other delicate dishes worth the name o
'Victuals indeed. There are more Parks, Forrests an
Chases in England, then in all Christendom besid
and in no place in the World greater and larg
Dogs, much in request by the Romans both for the
bairings in their Amphitheaters, and other huntings
the English Cock is bold and stout, will fight valiant
with his adversary, and crows after the Victor
which seldom happens till death parts them. There a
40 Shires and Counties in England, every Shire co
sisting of so many hundreds, &c. and every hundr
a number of Burroughs, Villages, or Tythings, &

I shall now proceed to the Natural and Artifici
Rarities in every County, with Remarks on Person
Places, &c. Earthquakes, Tempests, Sieges, Battle
and other Occurrences, whereby my Country-me
may observe, that there is hardly any thing wort
wondering at abroad whereof Nature or Art hath n
written a Copy at home. I shall not confine my s
to methodize matters as to time, so as to let slip a
thing considerable; I have placed the Counties Alp
betically for the ready finding of them, and will b
gin with.

BERKSHIRE (whether so called from a Str
ed of or bark-bard Oak is uncertain) has Wiltshire,
Hantshire, S. Surrey, E. Oxford and Buckingham
shire N. The Air is temperate the soil plentuous
Corn, Cattle, and Woods, so that for profit and ple
sure it gives place to none Windsor Castle is a Princ

im t y Palace both for ſtrength and ſtate, having a Col-
whil ge for Learning, a Chappel for Devotion, and an
an o lms-houſe of Decayed Gentlemen for Charity; it is
Me id to be built by K. Arthur, and William the Con-
Span ueror, by compoſition with the Abbot of Weſtminſter,
Len hoſe then it was, made it to be the King's Poſſeſſi-
nted on; in this Caſtle the victorious K. Ed. III was born,
do n nd herein, after he had ſubdued the French & Scots,
e hav e kept at one time John K. of France, and David K.
hem f Scots Priſoners; and graced it with the Honoura-
me e Order of the Garter, the Inſtitution whereof ſome
ls an ſcribe to a Garter occaſionally falling from the Coun-
beſid ſs of Salisbury, others ſay it was given in teſtimony
large f that bond of Affection, wherewith the Knights and
the ellows were bound one to another, and all of them
ting to the King; nay ſome make it yet more ancient, re-
liant ting that when King Richard I. Warred againſt the
ſtor rks and Saracens in the Holy Land, and that the
ere a diouſneſs thereof began to diſcourage his Soldiers,
e co e tyed about the Legs of ſeveral Knights a Garter
ndre ong of Leather, the only ſtuff he had at hand, that as
s, & e Romans uſed to beſtow Crowns and Graces for
tifici couragement, ſo this might provoke them to fight
erſon liantly for their King and Honour. K. Edw. III.
attle und a Chappel erected in this Caſtle by K. Henry,
y-me th maintenance for 8 Cannons, to whom he added a
wort ean, 15 Canons, 24 poor Knights, and other Officers
th n d Servants, to pray for the good Eſtate of the Sove-
ny ſ reign and Brethren of the moſt Noble Order; the
lip a vereign and Knights had their particular Laws and
A pl nſtitutions, and K. Edw appointed divers Ceremo-
il. b s, and diſtinct habits. St. George the pattern of
Chriſtianity and Fortitude is intituled to the patro-
nage of this Order, and the beautiful Chappel in
Windſor Caſtle (where his day being April 23. is ufu-
ally celebrated and new Knights Inſtalled, was conſe-
crated by that King to his memory; there are of this
Order twenty ſix Knights of which the King of Eng-
land is one, and is ſo honourable, that 8 Emperors, 21

Foreign Kings, 23 Foreign Dukes, Princes and Noblemen have been Fellows of it. The Enlign is a blew Garter buckled on the left Leg, on which these words are imbroidered, *Honi soit qui maly pense, Evil to him that Evil thinks*; About their Necks they wear a blew Ribband, at the end hangeth the Image of S^t. George; the Hall is remarkable for greatness, Winchester Tower for height, and the Terras walk on the North for Pleasure, but K. Ch. II. added such magnificence to it both within and without, that now for Grandeur, State and Pleasure, it exceeds it may be any Palace in *Europe*. The Chapel is graced with the Bodies of K. Henry 6. and K. Edw. 4. and those whom the whole Kingdom was too little to contain, (the one being of the House of Lancaster, and the other of York) lie now united in one mou'd with the branch of both these Houses, K. Henry 8. who lies there interred, and likewise King Charels I.

In the Reign of K. Henry 8. 1544. Anthony Parsons a Priest, Robert Testwood a singing Man and Henry Filmer Churchwarden (who had Articled against their superstitious Vicar) were all three burnt at Windsor; when Parsons was fastned to the Stake, he laid a great deal of Straw on the top of his Head, saying, This is Gods Hat, I am now armed like a Soldier of Christ; Robert Testwood was Condemned for dissuading the People from Pilgrimages; for, walking in Windsor Chapel, he saw multitudes of Pilgrims flocking out of Devonshire and Cornwal, with Candles to offer at the shrine of K. Henry of Windsor; Testwood's Spirit was moved at this Idolatry, and exhorted them to leave that false Worship performed to dumb Images, and to worship the living God; shewing them how God plagued his own People the Jews for going a Whoring after such stocks and stones, and would plague them and their Posterities if they did not reform. This so prevail'd that some said, They would never go on Pilgrimages again; another Company were licking and kissing a white Lady of Alebaster behind

the

he high Altar, rubbing their Hands upon it, and then
roaking their Heads and Faces, which ſo provoked
m, that with a Key in his Hand, he ſtruck off a piece
the Images Noſe, ſaying, 'See good People, this
is nothing but a piece of Earth that cannot help it
ſelf, how then is it like to help you? When theſe
ree were burning K. Henry 5. came by the place,
d hearing of their Chriſtian and patient death, turn-
g his Horſe ſaid, Alas poor Innocents! a better ſpeech
om a private Perſon, than a Prince, who is bound
t only to pity, but to protect oppreſſed Innocence;
owever on this occaſion other proſecuted people were
rdoned, and preſerved.

There is a Proverb in this Country, that the Vicar
Bray will be Vicar of Bray ſtill. Bray is a Village
this Shire, and the ancient Vicar thereof living un-
r K. Henry 8. K. Edw. 6. Q. Mary, and Q. Eliz. was
firſt a Papiſt, then a Proteſtant, then a Papiſt, then
Proteſtant again; he had ſeen ſome Martyrs burnt
o miles off at Windſor, and found the Fire to hot
r his tender temper; and being taxed by one for
ing a Turncoat, No (ſaid he) that's your miſtake, for
always kept my principle, which is to live and dye
Vicar of Bray; and there are ſome ſtill of this ſa-
g Principle, who, tho' they cannot turn the wind,
turn their Mills, that wherever it bloweth, their
ſt will be ſure to be grinded.

n 1100 at Finchamſted a well boild up with ſtreams
blood 15 days, and the waters diſcoloured all others
ere they came; and great flames of fire were ſeen
ivers places. In 1348 was a great plague all over
ope, and Wallingford, being a more conſiderable
wn than now it is, was almoſt diſpeopled. In 1237
dinal Ottobond came as Legate from the Pope to
Henry 3. and lying at Oſny Abby, there happened
fference between his Servants and the Scholars at
ord, in which a Brother of his was ſlain, and the
s got him into a Steeple till the King's Officers
ing from Abingdon conveyed him to Wallingford,

after

after which the Cardinal curſed the Scholars and Univerſity, ſo that the Colleges grew deſolate, and the Students were diſperſed for half a Year, till the Monks and Maſters of the Univerſity were forced to go bare-foot, and bare-headed a great way to the Legates Lodgings, and upon their ſubmiſſion and great Mens Intereceſſion, were abſolved, and the Univerſity was reſtored to its former Eſtate; ſuch was the Pride of the Superiour, and the baſe ſpiritedneſs of the inferiour Clergy in thoſe days of Popery and Slavery. In 1431 certain lew'd Perſons began an Inſurrection at Abington, for which the chief Author one Mundevile a Weaver was hanged. In 1647. Several enthuſiaſtick Women at Newberry pretended to divine Revelations and Dreams, wherein glorious things were diſcovered to them, and the chief of them had aſtoniſhing geſtures and Fits, and declared ſhe had a Revelation that ſuch a night ſhe ſhould be taken up into Heaven, at which time many of her deluded followers aſſembled, and took their ſolemn leave of her with Tears, and the hour being come, out they go to ſee her aſcenſion; it was a Moonſhine night, and as they expected an Angel to fetch it up in a Chariot, a Cloud covering the Moon, they all cryed out behold he comes in the Clouds, but the Cloud ſoon vaniſhed, and their hopes were fruſtrated; after a while comes a flock of Wild-Geeſe, upon which they again cry out, He comes, He comes; but when the Wild-Geeſe were gone, they were fain at length to return home as wiſe as they came, having made themſelves ridiculous to the Spectators.

Reading is the chief Town in this Shire. It is divided into 20 Hundreds, hath 12 Market Towns, 140 Pariſhes, and out of it are Elected 9 Parliament Men. Eaton adjoins to Windſor by a Bridge over the Thames, wherein is a fair College and a famous School founded by K. Henry 6. in which beſides the Provoſt, 8 Fellows, and the ſinging Choriſters, there are 60 Scholars inſtructed in Grammar, and in time preferred to the Univerſity of Cambridge.

BEDFORDSHIRE hath Northampton N. Huntington, and Cambridge E. Hartford S. and Buckingham W. In 1399 before the Wars of Lancaster and York, on new years day, the deep River between Quelstone and Harwood (two Villages near Bedford Town) call'd Ouse, stood still, and divided it self, so that for three miles, the bottom remained dry, and backwards the Waters swell'd to a great height, which wonder was thought to presage the devision of the People and King; and in a little Town in this Country it rained Blood, the drops appearing in sheets hung out to dry. In 1580 there fell such rains in Sep. & Octo. as caused floods in divers places; in Newport Cottages were born down and the Corn lost; in Bedford the Water came up to the Market place, Houshold Stuff swam about the Houses, Wood, Corn, and Hay were carried away; and at St. Needs in Huntingtonshire while the Inhabitants were in Bed the Waters brake in with such violence that the Town was defaced, and Swans swam down the Market place; Godmancaster was also overthrown and the Castle destroyed. At St. Needs in K. Henry 7th time there fell Hailstones 18 inches about. At Asply near Woburn is a little Rivolet the Earth whereof turneth Wood into Stone, and a Wooden Ladder was to be seen in a Monastry hard by which was digged out all Stone; Take the strange operation of it from the Poet.

(alone
The Brook which on her Bank does boast that Earth
Much noted in this Isle) converteth Wood to Stone.

This little Asplies Earth we antiently instile
Amongst sundry others things a wonder of the Isle.

In 1507. T. Chase, a zealous opposer of Popery was brought before the B. at Woburn, who proposed divers questions to him, intermixt with Reproaches; he defended the Truth boldly, for which he was committed to the Bishops Prison so called Little Ease, fettered with Fetters, and almost starved, which not availing was more severely used, at length privately murdered for fear an Uproar, the Bishop order-

ing

ing him to be preſt to Death, he calling upon God to receive his Spirit, and then reporting he had hanged himſelf in Priſon. In 1506 Wm. Tilſworth was condemned by the B. of Lincoln, and burnt in this Country, at his burning his only Daughter a Religious Woman was compelled to ſet fire to her dear Father; and John Clark her Husband with many others did pennance by bearing Faggots, and were burnt in the Cheek with an hot Iron; Thomas Bernard and James Melvin Labourers, were both burnt for Religion in this Shire.

The chief Town is Bedford, pleaſantly ſeated, without the Town there formerly ſtood a Chapel upon the River Ouſe, where the Body of Offa the great Mercian K. was interred, but by the over ſwelling of that River was ſwallowed up, whoſe Tomb of Lead (as if it were ſome Phantaſtical thing) appears to them that ſought it not, but to them that ſeek it (ſaith Roſs) it is inviſible. In K. Henry 3. his Reign, while a Parliament was ſitting at Northampton, an outrage was committed by one Falcacius, who ſeized upon Henry Braybrook a judge, upon the Bench at the Aſſizes at Dunſtable, and clapped him Priſoner in Bedford-Caſtle, becauſe 30 Verdicts had paſſed againſt him upon Tryals at Law for Lands which he had forcibly entred upon; the Judges Wife came to the Parliament and with her tears and Complaints ſo moved them that all other matters laid aſide, the Clergy as well as Laity attended the King to beſiege the Caſtle, Falcacius the Governour was gone into Wales to raiſe more Forces to maintain his Rebellion, leaving his Brother Lieuteuant with a deſperate crew of Villains, and Ammunition, and Proviſion for a years Siege; yet after two Months it was taken by Storm, the Lieutenant, and all his Companions hanged, and the Caſtle pulled down to the ground as a Den of Thieves to deter others. This Falcacius was a French man born and a Baſtard, and came over in K. John's time very mean, by whom for his Courage he was made Governour of Bedford Caſtle, againſt the Barons,

rons, where by Rapine he got much money, King
hn forcing a Lady a great Heireſs to Marry him;
en his Caſtle was levelled to the Earth, and his
ate ſeized, he prevails with the B. of Coventry to
ng him to the K at Bedford, where throwing him-
f at his Feet, he implores Mercy for his former
od Services, which he obtained, upon Condition to
perpetually baniſhed; and the K. was ſo inceniſed at
e keeping of his Caſtle againſt him, that he command-
all Frenchmen to depart under a ſevere Penalty. In
65 Henry Cheny high Sheriff of Bedfordſhire was
ated Baron of Tuddington, in his youth he was
id and ventrous, witneſs his playing at Dice with
nry 2. K. of France, from whom he won a Diamond
great worth at a caſt, and being demanded by the
how he would have done if he had loſt, I have
id he in a huffing bravery) Sheeps tales enough in
nt (where he had an Eſtate) with their Wooll to
y a better Diamond than this. In his latter Age he
s much reduced, dying without Iſſue.

Dunſtable is ſeated in a chalky ground well inhabi-
d, and full of Inns, hath four Streets, and in every
e a Pond of Water for the uſe of the Inhabitants;
s reported to be built to bridle the outrages of a
if called Dun, by K. Henry 1. but certain it is,
t the place was held by the Romans; yet Sir John
ward ſaith, Dun was a famous Thief and Com-
nder over the reſt, and of him it was called Dun-
le. This County is divided into 9 Hundreds,
erein are two Market Towns and 116 Pariſh
rches, and Elects 4 Parliament Men.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE hath E. Hertford
Bedford, W. Oxford, N. Northampton and Hun-
don, and S. Hertfordſhire; ſo named from the
ty of Beech-trees, which the Saxons called Bucken,
which it was formerly ſo over-run, that it be-
a Refuge for Robbers, and occaſioned that Pro-
In this Country, Here a Buſh, and there a Thief.
665, Jan 20. about ſix at night was an Earth-

quake

quake in some parts of Buckingham shire, with an un so, th
usual noise in the Air, but it was quickly over; it much a b
frighted the People to feel their Chairs & Stools quake Tru
under them, and to hear Tables clatter in the Rooms rt; t
and the whole House to shake. K. William I. gave d co
Manner and certain Lands in Buckingnamshire upon ntin
Condition, That the Possessor shou'd find Straw or Lit as T
'ter for the King's Bed whensoever he came that way d 9
which shews the alteration of Grandeur since that edin
time. The best and largest sheep in England are in r ow
the Vale of Ailsbury, where ten pounds or more is gi oo H
ven for a Breed Ram, so that a Foreigner by the pri e ol
would guess it to be rather some Engine of Battery, than ford
the Creature so called. I know not (saith Dr. Fuller) der,
whether this Observation be worth inserting, That ou ther
Cattle for Food are English; 1 Sheep, 2 Ox, 3 Calf ntra
4 Hog, 5 Pig, French; 1 Mutton, 2 Beef 3 Veal ople
4 Bacon, 5 Pork; because after the Norman Conquest ward
the French so tyrannized over the English Tenant One ti
that they forced them to feed their Cattle, but the ing
Monsieurs eat all the good meat after it was killed and ng
dress't to their hands. Foreigners admire that our En hence
glish Sheep do not (as in other Countries) follow their is E
Shepherds like a pack of Dogs, but wander all abroad as p
and the Popish Priests tell their ignorant Folks, 'That e O
'this disobedience happens, because we have left the pr
'great Shepherd the Pope, (a very profound reason may
whereas our Sheep did the same long before our sepa ust
ration from Rome; for being freed from fear of wolves uri
(which devour their Flocks beyond Sea) they feed safe nd o
ly in the Fields, wanting neither guide to direct no Bu
guard to defend them. Roger Wendover was born at ver
Wendover, bred a Benedictine in St. Albans, and was file
the Kings Historian; for our English Kings had al ne
ways a Monk, generally of St. Albans as being near nd
London, the Staple News and Books, to write the re
markable passages of their Reign, and their Chroni
cles were locked up in the King's Library, and never
suffered to be opened in that Kings, nor his Son's Life lex,

so, they had encouragement to be impartial, not fear-
g a blow on their Teeth, tho' coming near the heels
Truth, as being hereby tyed up from doing them
rt; this Roger began his Chronicle at the Conqueſt,
d continued it to 1236, which M. Paris & others ſtill
ntinued. The Lady Heſter Temple Wife to Sir Tho-
as Temple, was born at Latimers ſhe had 4 Sons
d 9 Daughters, who lived to be Married, and ſo ex-
edingly multiplied, that ſhe saw 700 extracted from
er own Body; Vives tells of a Village in Spain of
oo Houſes, whereof all the Inhabitants iſſued from
e old Man, and ſays, the Spaniſh Language did not
ford a name whereby the youngeſt ſhould call the
der, ſince they could not go above the great Grand-
thers Father; had the Off-ſpring of this Lady been
ntracted into one place, they were enough to have
opled a ſmall City, this Lady dyed in 1655. Sir Ed-
ward Cook that famous Lawyer was born in this ſhire.
One time a Parliament was called, and the Court-Party
eing Jealous of his Activity againſt them, as not ha-
ing digeſted the diſcontent he had received from
s Election, and confine him to his Country, he
as pricked Sheriff; he thereupon ſcrupled to take
e Oath, alledging that the Sheriff is bound thereby
proſecute Lollards, wherein the beſt Chriſtians
ay be included; but no excuſes would ſerve, he
uſt ſerve the Office, yet his Friends thought it an
urious degradation for a Lord Chief Juſtice to at-
nd on the Judges at the Aſſizes.

Buckingham is the Shire Town ſeated upon the
ver Ouſe, it had formerly Ramparts, and a ſtrong
ſtle on a high Hill, whereof nothing now remains but
me ſmall ſigns of ſuch a place. It is divided into 8
ndreds, wherein are 12 Market Towns, 185 Pariſh
urches, and Elects 14 Parliament Men.

CAMBRIDGSHIRE hath N Lincoln,
Norfolk, E. Norfolk and Suffolk. S. Hartford and
ex, and W. Bedford and Huntingdon, ſo named
from

from the River Came, which divides it in the midst
upon the East Bank stands the famous University; fro
whence for many hundred years have issued th
streams of Learned Sciences. It is ancient indeed
built by one Cantabria a Spaniard, 375 years befor
our Saviour. it was formerly called Grantchester, an
in Bedes time about 700 Years after Christ, was lai
in Ruins by the Tyranny of the times, and is describ
ed as a little desolate City without Inhabitants, or an
memory of its being incompassed with walls; the Mon
of Burton reports that in 141 nine Students receive
Baptism, and became Preachers of the Gospel amon
the Britains in the time of Adrian the Emperor; b
when the Picts, Scots, Huns, and Saxon's, had laid a
wast, and with their savage Swords cut out the leave
of all civil Leaning, this Town as the rest fell to de
struction and lay forlorn, till the Saxons became civ
lized, when Sigibert the first Christian King of th
East-Angels (by the example of France, whither he ha
been banished) built Schools & here at Grantchester o
Cambridge the chief, recalling hither the Professors
Arts and Sciences; who began so to increase, that th
place grew too little for the Students, & therefore inla
ging more Northward, they seated themselves near th
Bridge, upon which it was called Grantbridge, an
afterward Cambridge; It was again much damage
by the Danes, but after the Norman Conquest thre
Monks resorted to this place, and in the Reign of *Hen*
I. read Lectures in a Barn, in Grammar, Logick, Rh
torick *&c.* and one *Gislebert* read Divinity upon th
Lord's and other Festival days; from this little Fou
tain grew a great River, which made all *England* frui
ful. The first College endowed was Peter Hous
built by the Bp. of *Ely* 1284, whose worthy examp
others followed, so that now there are sixteen Colleg
and Halls, which for building, beauty, endowments, an
number of Students exceed any in Europe, exce
her sister *Oxford*. In the Reign of K. *Edward*. I. of
School *Cambridge* was made an University, in who
Reig

ign a great part of the Town, and the Church of Maries was burnt. In 1626 a Codfish was brought the Market in *Cambridge* for sale, in the Maw was nd a Book bound up in Canvas, being several Trea-es of Mr. John Friths; this Fish was caught upon Coast of Lin, and being cut open, the Garbridge s thrown by, which a Woman looking upon, espied Canvas, and taking it out, found the Book wrapped it, much soiled and covered over with slime, this s looked on with admiration, and the Vice Chan-lor, examining the particulars, the Leaves being ened and cleansed, the Treatises contained in it re, *A Preparation for the Cross.* *A Preparation for ath. The Treasure of Knowledge. A Mirour or Looking-ass to know our selves by*: *A Brief Instruction to teach willingly to dye.* They were all reprinted, and how eful the reviving of them by such a special Provi-nce was, may be discerned by such as lived since ose times. In 1640 in *Cambridge* the River *Cam* be-me red as Blood and the Water being taken up Basons, retained the same Colour, and many ange sights were seen in the Air, as Armies fight-g, *&c.* all sad Presages of ensuing Troubles.

Ely a City in this Country, was famous for a Nun-ry founded by *Audrey*, Wife to *Tombret* a Prince in Province, who had it as part of her Dowry, and af-his Death marrying with a King of *Northumberland*, left her Husband and the Rights of Marriage, built s Monastery, and became her self first Abbess re-of: this by the Danes was destroyed, and first built by *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who sto-it with Monks, to whom K. *Edgar* granted four ndreds and half within these Fenns, which to this are called, *Liberties of St.* Audrey; after whose mple many Nobles so enriched it with Revenues, the Abbot laid up yearly 1400 pounds; and the nks repaired their old Church, which now is the hedral; *Ely* Minster presenteth it self afar off to Eye of the Traveller, and not only promiseth but

giveth

giveth earnest of the magnificence thereof: the L[illegible]e to[illegible]
thorn built by *B. Hotham*, wherein the labour of [illegible]red,
Years, and 5000 pound was expended, is a Mast[illegible] *have*
Piece of Architecture; when the Bells Ri[illegible]*rds*,
the Wood work shakes and gapes which is no def[illegible] *a fe*[illegible]
but the perfection of Architecture, and exactly f[illegible] *if* [illegible]
into the joints again; rare also is the Art in the Ch[illegible]*ent si*[illegible]
pel of St. *Maries*, and the other of Bishop *West* wh[illegible]rgat[illegible]
in the Master Masons in K. *James* I. his time, fou[illegible]cordi[illegible]
finer stone work than in K. *Henry* 7. Chappel at *W*[illegible]les,
minster. In 1190 K. *Richard* I. went into the *Holy La*[illegible]*d*, [illegible]
and left in chief Authority *William Longshamp* B. [illegible]s an[illegible]
Ely, whose pride was unsufferable, seldom riding abro[illegible]ed i[illegible]
without 500 or 1000 Men in his Train, not for sa[illegible]tifici[illegible]
but state, and though others were left in power [illegible]ople
sides, yet he made Ciphers of them, ruling all as [illegible] was
pleased; this Insolency causing some to hold for, a[illegible]steri[illegible]
others against him, the Kingdom was in danger to [illegible]eir [illegible]
rent in sunder, till at last the Bishop finding he w[illegible]h A[illegible]
to weak for his Enemies, disguising himself in W[illegible]d de[illegible]
mens Apparel, and carrying a piece of Linnen Clo[illegible] kee[illegible]
under his Arm, designed to go beyond Sea; but bei[illegible]us [illegible]
discovered, the Women in revenge of the abuse do[illegible]th b[illegible]
to their Cloaths in making them the Instruments [illegible]ffro[illegible]
his deceit, fell upon him so foully as might have be[illegible]ande[illegible]
en Humility into him ever after; this disgrace ma[illegible]ade
him get into *France* his Native Country, to sue to t[illegible]e M[illegible]
King for Reparation. [illegible]lf p[illegible]

Edward Norgate, Son of Dr. *Norgate*, was born [illegible]ey [illegible]
Cambridge, and being judicious in Pictures, was i[illegible]o ag[illegible]
ployed in *Italy* by the Earl of *Arundel*; returning [illegible]eds
Marseilles, he missed the Money he expected, and b[illegible]rlia[illegible]
ing unknown, he was observed by a French Gent[illegible] C[illegible]
man to walk in the Exchange of that City, many ho[illegible]d [illegible]
Morning and Evening, with swift Feet and sad F[illegible]*hrop*[illegible]
forward and backward; To him the civil Mons[illegible]sh,
addressed himself, desiring to know the cause of [illegible]ade
discontent, and promised, if it were in his power [illegible] Ki[illegible]
help him with his best Advice and Assistance. N[illegible]avin[illegible]

e told him his Condition, to whom the other an-
ered, *Pray Sir take my Councel, I have taken notice that*
have walked at least 2 miles a day upwards and down-
rds, which if it had been spent in going forward, would
a few days have brought you into your own Country. I
if you please furnish you with a light habit, and a com-
ent sum of Mony for a Footman to enable you to walk home.
rgate chearfully conserted, & being accommodated,
cordingly footed it thro' France, above 500 English
Wales, and so with ease and safety, returned into *Eng-*
Land, he became after the best Limner in our Age,
B. was an excellent Herald, and a right honest Man, he
ed in 1649. I may here insert (saith Dr *Fuller*) an
ficial wonder, or what is called the Devils Ditch,
ople conceiting it was made by the Devil, whereas
was the work of some King of the East Angels;
sterity being so far from imitating the industry of
eir Ancestors that they even libel their pains as hel-
h Atchievements; probably it was made to divide
d defend their Dominions from the K. of *Mercia*, or
keep the People in imployment, and divert muti-
us thoughts; this Country by reason of the Fens
h but a sickly Air; the soil yields good Barly, and
ffron; the Herb called *Scordium* (or Water Ger-
ander) groweth plentifully, of which *Diascordium* is
ade; about the Fens, Water Fowl is so cheap, that
e Men may be well satisfied with it for less than an
lf penny; when they mow their Grass in the Fens,
ey set fire on the rest in November, that it may come
again in abundance. This Country hath 17 hun-
eds, 8 Market Towns, 163 Parishes, and Elects 6
rliament Men.

CHESHIRE hath Lancashire N. Denby, Flint,
d the Irish Ocean W. *Darby* and *Stafford* E. and
ropshire S. It produces the best Cheese, also Millstones,
sh, Fowl, and all sorts of Cattle. King *Richard* II.
ade it a Principality; The City of *Chester* in the days
King *Edgar*, was in a very flourishing condition, he
ving the homage of 8 other Kings, who rowed his

Barge

Barge from St. John's to his Palace, himself holding the Helm as their Supream. A Bridge is built over the River Dee, upon 8 Arches; at either end is a Gate from whence the Wall incompasses the City high and strongly built with 4 Gates, 3 Posterns, and 7 Watch Towers. It is reported that there is a Pool adjoyning to Brereton, the seat of that Honourable Family wherein Bodies of Trees are seen to swim certain days before the death of any Heir of that House, and after they are never seen till the next occasion; many Fig-trees are found under ground by the River *Weever* which the People imagine buried there ever since *Noahs* Flood: they cut pieces of such Wood small, and use them instead of Candles which give a good light the Author adds, That such wooden Candles have long Snuffs, and yet, (which indeed is a wonder) in falling down do no harm, tho' they light into Tow, Flax, or the like, yet let not this incourage careless Servants since his Country has been sadly sensible of Fire, *Nantwich* a Market Town being twice burnt to the ground in 150 years. In 1657, *July* 8. In the Parish of *Bid*- about three afternoon was heard a noise like Thunder afar off, which was wondred at, because the Sky was clear; soon after (says the Author) a Neighbour comes and tells me, If I would go with him I should see a strange thing; so coming into the Field called the Lea-field, we found a great bank of Earth, which had tall Oaks growing on it, now quite sunk under ground Tree and all; at first we durst not go near it, because the Earth, for near twenty yards about, was much rent and ready to fall in, but since (saith he) my self and others by ropes have ventured to look down, and find Water at the bottom about 30 yards from us, under which is sunk all the earth about it for 16 yards round with 3 or 4 tall Oaks, and other small Trees, and only a sprig to be seen above the Water; four or five Oaks more were expected to fall with a great quantity of Land, it never ceasing more or less, and when a great Clod fell, it was like the report of a Cannon; we could discover

ſcern the Ground hollow above the Water but how
r or deep is not to be found out by man. The water was
lt like that of the Sea, and probably iſſues from thoſe
lt Springs about *Nantwich*, and other places in this
ountry; may we not alſo judge that thoſe Trees dig-
ed up hereabouts were buried by ſome ſuch accident
this. *July* 30. 1662. was a Tempeſtuous day in many
arts of *Cheſhire*, and *Lancaſhire*; at *Ormskirk* was ſuch a
orm of Hail, as brake the Windows, and much hurt
heir Corn; one Hailſtone after it was waſted, was
inches about, others larger: The ſame day in the
oreſt of *Maxfield* aroſe a Pillar of Smoak, in height
ke a Steeple and judg'd twenty yards broad, which
aking a hideous noiſe moved along the ground 6 or
miles, level'ing all in the way; it threw down Fen-
es and Stone-walls, and carried the Stones a great di-
ance, but happening upon Mooriſh ground not inha-
ited, did the leſs hurt; the terrible noiſe it made ſo af-
righted the Cattle, that they ran away, and were
reſerved; it paſſed over a Cornfield, and laid all even
with the ground; it went through a Wood, and turn-
d up above 100 Trees by the Roots; In a Field full of
Cocks of Hay it ſwept all away, ſo that ſcarce a hand-
ul could be found, only it left a great Tree in the mid-
le of the Field, brought from ſome other place; from
he Foreſt of *Maxfield*, it went up by *Taxal* to *Waily*
Bridge, where it overthrew an Houſe or two, yet the
People received not much hurt, but the Timber was
carried no body knew whither; thence it went up the
Hills into Derbyſhire and ſo vaniſhed.

Dr. *Wm Nedham* a learned Phyſician, in a Diſcourſe
of Anatomy gives this relation of a Child that cried
in its Mothers Womb; A long time (ſaid he) I could
ſcarce believe there were ſuch cryings, till I was in-
formed of this by a Noble Lady in *Cheſhire*; as this
Honourable Perſon ſat in the Dining Room with her
Husband, their Domeſtick Chaplain and others, ſhe
was ſenſible of an extraordinary ſtirring in her Belly,
which ſo lift up her Cloaths that it was diſcernable to

thoſe

those present (she was then with Child, and in h
7th Month) when upon a sudden Voice was heard, t
whence it should come they were not able to conj
ture, not suspecting any thing of the Embrio in h
Womb, soon after they perceived the Belly and G
ments of the Lady to have a second notable Moti
and heard a cry as if it proceeded from thence; wh
they were amazed at what had passed, and discourf
of this Prodigy, all that before had happened c
a third time so manifestly appear, that (being n
more attentive) they doubted not but the cry ca
from her Womb. The Girl that was so talkative
the Womb of her Mother lived many Yea
There is a Proverb in this Country, CHESHI
CHIEF OF MEN, which must not carry
challenge with it as ingrossing Manhood, for then
Men of *Kent* will undertake these Chief of Men, a
another Proverb will cross this, That no Man is so g
but another may be as good as he; indeed the *Ce*
ans have behaved themselves valiantly, and K. *Rich*
II. in dangerous times sent for 2000 Cheshire men,
Archers to attend him; which number in time o
suspicious Parliament was doubled by him, all of t
being allowed Bread and Beer, and six pence a
which was large wages in those days; pity it
that the valour of these Cheshire Men was once w
ed against themselves in a Battle betwixt K. *H*
IV. and *Henry Piercy* named *Hotspur*, thus describe
Mr. *Drayton*, alluding to the Names of several con
rable Families.

There Dutton, Dutton kills; a Done doth kill Do
A Booth a Booth, and Leigh by Leigh is overth
A Venables against a Venables doth stand,
And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to h
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die,
And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth try.
Oh Cheshire wer't thou mad; Of thine own native
So much until this Day thou never shed'st before,

f Pennance and followed him; But they little un-
ſtood the incumbrance of marrying, elſe they
uld have felt the condition of married Men was
re truly taking up the Croſs, and enduring Pen-
nce, than their careleſs ſingle Life. The Church
n being divided, the Nobles and others took part
either ſide, and both raiſed Forces in their own
fence; the Fire was blown from a Spark to a Flame,
t by Mediation Arms were laid aſide, and the cauſe
s referred to a Council at Wincheſter, where after a
g Debate, when it was like to go againſt the un-
rried Monks, it was determined by a Rood or Im-
e of a Man, that ſtood againſt the Wall, by the
rſuaſion of the great Oracle St. Dunſtan, who bid
m pray devoutly, and give diligent Ear for an An-
er; the Idol being as good natured as they were
vout, was eaſily perſuaded to give them this Ad-
e, 'God forbid it ſhould be ſo, God forbid it ſhould
e ſo, you have judged well once, and to change
hat again is not good: This was Authority ſuffici-
t to ſuppreſs the married Prieſts, who now with
ir Wives went down the Wind: Yet they made
other Attempt, for perſuading the People this was
t a trick of the Monks, who placed a Man behind
e Wall, that with a Trunk ſpoke thro' the Mouth
the Rood, they deſired the Cauſe might be heard
ce more; this at laſt was appointed at Cleve in
ltſhire, whither the Prelates, Nobles, Gentlemen
d Commons came; the Council being ſat, and the
ntroverſie growing hot, either by the weakneſs of
e Foundation or weight of the People, the Cham-
where they ſat fell down, and the multitude with
many were hurt, and ſome killed; only Arch-Bi-
p Dunſtan eſcaped, for the Poſt whereon the Chair
s ſet ſtood firm, which the Monks ſaid was a Mi-
le, he being their mouth againſt the married Prieſts,
ole cauſe fell with this fall, and the Peoples Aff. di-
being drawn from them, they had Liberty now to
ompany with their Wives without Cure, thou it

not without Care; And all this happened by the p
ſervation of Dunſtan upon the Poſt; which yet is
ſo ſtrange ſince the Monks report, that the Devil
his Houſe being once ſunk out of its Place, and
whole building like to fall and knock him on the He
he made it return into the place only by making
ſign of the Croſs thereon with his Finger; ſo power
was he in ſuch wooden Miracles; yea his very Ha
could do Miracles, as when of it ſelf it ſung a Hy
melodiouſly; and the Virgin Mary is ſaid to ha
come to ſolace him with her Songs, and Angels
to ſing familiarly with him; he whipt Devils that ca
in the ſhapes of Dogs, Foxes, and Bears; but
greateſt Exploit was, when the Devil knowing he
unmarried, came to tempt him in the ſhape of a han
ſome brisk Wench, for the Saint got her by the N
with a pair of hot burning Pincers, and thereby ſpo
ed a good Face, making her roar dreadfully; Th
theſe lottiſh Monks deluded the People with ridi
lous Stories, which rather diſgraced than honour
thoſe whom they deſigned to magnifie.

Southampton is populous and rich, from which
County derives its Name: The famous King Ca
ſus's Flatterers perſuaded him he was greater th
Alexander, Xerxes or Cyrus, and had more than h
mane power; to convince theſe fawning Courtie
being at Southampton, he commanded his Chair
to be ſet on the Shore when the Sea began
flow, and ſitting down in the preſence of his Atte
dants, he ſpake thus, 'Thou Sea art part of my D
'minion, and the ground whereon I ſit is mine, n
'ther was there ever any that durſt diſobey my co
'mand, or breaking it eſcaped unpuniſhed; I cha
'rge therefore that thou preſume not to come up
'my Land, nor wet theſe Royal Robes of thy Lo
'that are about me. The Sea not heeding his Thre
but keeping its uſual courſe firſt wet his Skirts & th
his Thighs, who riſing up thus ſpake in the hearing
them all, 'Let all the Worlds Inhabitants know

ain and weak is the power of their Kings, and that one is worthy of the name of King, but he that keeps both Heaven, Earth, and Sea in obedience, and bindeth them in an everlasting Law of Subjection. After this he would never suffer the Crown to set upon his Head, but crowned therewith the Picture of our Saviour on the Crosse at Winchester. This Reigned 19 Years in Glory, died at Shaftsbury, and was buried in the old Monastery at Winchester, to which he gave many rich Jewels; one was a Crosse, said to be worth all the Revenues of England in one Year; his Church being new built, his Bones with other Saxon Kings were taken up, and preserved in gilt Coffers in the Quire thereof.

In 1053 King Edward the Confessor dispossest his Mother Queen Emma of all her Estate, because after his Fathers death she married King Canutus: & seemed to favour her Children by him more than the former, and committed her to the Abby of Warwell; and he so far hearkened to an Aspersion of her Unchastity with Alwin B. of Winchester, that to clear herself she was fain to pass the Tryal of Fire Ordeal in this manner. Nine ploughshares red hot were laid at unequal distance, which she must pass over bare foot and blindfold, and if unhurt she was adjudged Innocent; this terrible Tryal she passed without damage, to the astonishment of them all, using this Speech to her Leaders, O Lord when shall I come to the place of my Purgation? But having her Eyes uncovered, and seeing her self escaped, she fell on her Knees, and with Tears gave thanks to her Deliverer, whereby she recovered her Honour, and in memory thereof, gave nine Mannors to the Minister of Winchester, being the number of Ploughshares; this King was as unkind to his Wife, as to his Mother, for having married Editha the beautiful and virtuous Daughter of Earl Godwin, because he hated the Father, he would shew no kindness to the Daughter, converting her as his Wife only at board, but not at Bed,

Lord have mercy vpon vs

no otherwiſe than David with Abiſhag, and yet was
ntent to hear her accuſed of Incontinency, whe-
if ſhe were guilty, ſhe could not be innocent, to that
e vertues for which after his Death he was reputed a
int, do not eaſily appear; it ſeems he was chaſt but
t without Injury to his Wife; Pious, but not without
gratefulneſs to his Mother; juſt in his preſent Go-
rnment, but not without neglect of Poſterity, f e
rough his want of Providence he left the Crown ſo
ubtful, that after his Deceaſe it was tranſlated out
Engliſh into French, and the Kingdom made ſer-
e to a Foreign Nation. In 1184. a Prieſt at
ndover, praying before the Altar was ſlain with
hunder; likewiſe one Clark and his Brother were
rnt to Death with Lightning; and a ſhower of Blood
ned in the Iſle of Wight two hours together. In
50. King Henry III. whoſe Nature ſeemed violent
every thing, deſigning to advance his half Brother
helmare to the Biſhopriek of Wincheſter, he was
t ſatisfied in ſending a ſtrict command to the Monks
chuſe him, but goes to Wincheſter in Perſon, and
e Clergy being met, he gets up into the Pulpit, and
eaches a Sermon on this Text; 'Juſtice and Peace
have kiſſed each other; from whence he raiſed this
Doctrine, That whereas the rigour of Judgment and
Juſtice belonged to him and other Kings, who were
to Rule the Nations, ſo Quiet, Peace and Hoſpitali-
ty belonged to the Clergy, and this day, ſaith he, I
hope they will both kiſs each other, for I come not
but both for your own good, and at my deſire
you will chuſe my Brother to be Biſhop; with other
words to that purpoſe, whereby the Monks perceiv-
ng his earneſtneſs elected Ethelmare; but being no
rieſt, they did it with this reſervation, If the Pope
d allow thereof; but the Pope reſolving to make his
dvantage as well as the King, exacted 500 Marks for
s Confirmation, which made Mat. Paris a Monk ut-
r this Lamentation, 'O Pope the chief of Biſhops,
why doſt thou thus ſuffer the Chriſtian World to

' be defiled, worthily, worthily, art thou driven o
' of thine own City, and See; and like a Reneg
' do, and another Cain art inforced to wander
' and down; O thou God of juſt Vengeance, wh
' wilt thou draw forth thy Sword, and imbrue it
' the Blood of ſuch wretched Oppreſſors? T
Pope was then fled from Rome, for fear of the E
peror of Germany, and tho' he would neither r
to m theſe grand Abuſes in himſelf nor others, v
R b. Groſthead, the ſtout and learned Biſhop of Li
coln, reſolved to reform the Monks and Fryers; b
they appealing to the Pope, the Biſhop plainly to
him, ' That all Offenders eſcaped Puniſhment, b
' cauſe his Heart was ſo open, and ready to recei
' Bribes from them; the Pope diſmiſt him with r
proachful Words; He was then at Lyons, where
while after the Council breaking up, Cardinal Hug
Preached a Farewel-Sermon to the Citizens, and a
mong other Benefits which they had reaped by th
Popes Reſidence in their City, reckoned up this for
principal One, ' That whereas at their coming t
' Town there were but three or 4 Bawdy Houſes i
' Lyons now at their departure they left only one, bu
' indeed that reached from one end of the City to th
' other; ſo that France had ſome part of the Pope
Bleſſings as well as England. But the People had no good
Opinion of the proceedings of King Henry againſt th
Lords and the Church and not only Men but Wo
men reprehended him for the ſame; for Iſabel Wid
dow to the Earl of Arundel, a young Lady, having
received a Repulſe in a matter which ſhe alledged
was hers in Equity, preſumed to ſpeak thus to hi
face; ' O my Lord King, why do you turn away from
' Juſtice? We cannot now obtain right in your Court,
' you are placed as a Middle Perſon between God and
' us, but you neither govern us, nor your ſelf, nei
' ther are you afraid to vex the Church divers way
' nor by ſeveral Oppreſſions to afflict the Nobles o
' the Kingdom. The King being fired at this free

Diſcourſe

course, looking on her with a [illegible]
ake thus with a loud Voice, ' O my Lady Countess, what have the Lords of England given you a Charter, and hired you to be their Advocate and Orator, because they know you have your Tongue at Will? No my Lord said the Countess, They have made me no Charter, but the Charter which your Father made, and which you your self confirmed, swearing to keep the same inviolably, and often extorting Mony upon promise that the Liberties therein should be faithfully observed, which yet you have not kept but have broken without regard to Honour or Conscience, therefore you are found to be a manifest violater of your Faith and Oath; for where are now the Liberties of England so often fairly ingrossed in Writing, so often granted, so often bought and paid for? I therefore a Woman and all the Loyal People of the Land, appeal against you to the Tribunal of the dreadful Judge, and Heaven and Earth shall bear us Witness that we are used unjustly, and God the Lord of Revenges right us.' The King surprized at these Words, asked if she did not look to obtain her suit upon Favour, since she was his Kinswoman; she replyed, that seeing he denied what the Law gave how could she hope to obtain her Suit by Favour? Therefore, said she, I do appeal to the presence of Christ against those also of your Counsellors, who bewitch and dull your Judgment, and draw you out of the path of Truth, gaping only after their own Advantage, But the King remained incorrigible, and the Lady lost her Charges, Hopes and Travel. In 1255 King *Henry* III kept his Christmas at Winchester, where new Grievances arose; the Merchants of Gascoign having their Wines taken from them by his Officers without satisfaction, complain to the Prince, he to his Father, who being told their Clamour was unjust, as relying on the *Prince*, he said, See now, my Blood and my own Bowels oppose me: The Princes Servants likewise relying on their Master, commit [illegible]

ny outrages, neither was the Prince free; for it
ſaid, he cauſed the Ears of a young Man to be cut
and his Eyes to be pluckt out as he travelled, whi
occaſioned great Diſturbances. In this King's Reign
Child was born in the Iſle of Wight who at 18 ye
old was ſcarce 3 Foot high, whom the Queen carri
about with her as a Monſter in Nature. In King E
ward III. time, Southampton was fired by the Frenc
under the King of Sicily's Son; a Countryman encou
ted, and knocked him down with his Club; t
Prince cried out, Rancon, Rancon, (that is he wou
pay him a Ranſom) but he neither underſtanding h
Language, nor the Law of Arms, laid on more
vercly, ſaying, I know thee to be a Francon, (or Frenc
Man) and thou ſhalt die, and ſo killed him.

In 1554. the Conditions of the Marriage betwee
Queen Mary and King Philip of Spain were agreed
in Parliament upon theſe Articles. 1. That King Ph
lip ſhould admit of no Stranger in Office but only Na
tives. 2 That he ſhould alter nothing of the Laws an
Cuſtoms of the Kingdom. 3. That he ſhould no
carry the Queen out of the Realm without her ow
Conſent, nor any of her Children without conſent
the Council. 4. That if he outlived the Queen h
ſhould challenge no Right to the Kingdom, but
ſhould deſcend to the next Heir. 5 That he ſhoul
carry none of the Crown Jewels out of the Kingdom
nor any Ships or Ordnance. Laſtly, That neithe
directly nor indirectly, he ſhould entangle Englan
in the Wars between Spain and France. It was alſo
propoſed in Parliament, that the Supremacy of th
Pope ſhould be reſtored, which was aſſented to wit
difficulty; for the ſix years Reign of K. Edward VI. ha
ſpread a Plantation of the Proteſtant Religion in th
Hearts of many. The Marriage thus agreed, ſevera
Lords and Gentlemen were ſent to fetch over th
Prince from Spain, who arrived at Southampton, Jul
2. 1554. and was met by the Queen at Wincheſte
where they were married, the diſparity of Years i

Princes

inces being not much regarded, tho' he were but
, and she 38 Years old: The Emperor's Ambassa-
or declared that in consideration of the Marriage,
e Emperor had given to King *Philip* his Son the
ingdom of *Naples* and *Jerusalem*, and *Garter* King at
rms, in the Church in the presence of the King and
ueen, and Nobles, both of *Spain* and *England*, pro-
aimed the Title and Stile of these two Princes; *Phi-
p and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of
ngland, France, Naples, Jerusalem and Ireland, De-
nders of the Faith, Princes of Spain and Sicily; Arch-
ukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy and Bra-
ant, Counts of Habspurg, Flanders and Tyrol.* In 1608
Christ's Church one J. Hitchel a Carpenter, lying
bed with his Wife, and a young Child, was himself
nd Child both burnt to death with Lightning, no Fire
ppearing outwardly upon him, and yet he lay burn-
g almost three days, till quite consumed to Ashes.
n 1619 one Bernard Calvert of Andover rid from St.
eorges Church in Southwark to Dover, thence passed to
alice in France, and returned back to St. Georges
hurch the same day, setting out at three in the Morn-
g and returning about Eight at Night fresh and lusty.
Portsmouth is a convenient Port; the Isle of Wight
elongs to this County. It hath 39 hundreds, 253
arishes, and elects 26 Parliament-Men.

HARTFORDSHIRE so called from the
hief Town, as Hartford is from the Ford of Harts;
Hart Couchant in the Waters being the Arms; It
ath *Essex* E. *Middlesex* S. *Buckingham* W. *Bedford* and
ambridge North. It is rich in Corn, Meadows, Groves
nd Rivers, and indeed the Garden of England for
elight; its usually said, That such as buy a House in
Hartfordshire, pay two years purchase for the Air;
o County in England can shew so many good Towns
n so little compass; Their Teams of Horses are oft
dvanced from the Cart to the Coach, being kept in
xcellent equipage, much alike in colour and stature,
t and fair, such is their care in dressing, and feeding

them; and to make an innocent digreſſion, I could name the Perſon, ſaith Dr. Fuller, who had his ſervant before a Juſtice, for ſtealing his Oats and Barly; the Man brought his five Horſes along with him, alledging, 'That if he were the Thief theſe were the Receivers, and ſo eſcaped. The moſt famous Antiquity is *Verolamium*, now ruined, and the Footſteps haraly ſeen, tho' in great account with the Romans and one of their free Cities; It was plundered by *Boadicia*, that eternized Queen of the *Iceanians*, when 70000 Romans periſhed by her revenging Sword. The magnificence thereof for ſtately Architecture was diſcovered by the large arched Vaults found by King *Edgar*, which were filled up by *Eldred* and *Edmer*, Abbots of St. *Albans*, being lurking holes for Whores & Thieves. Hear what our famous *Spencer* ſays of it.

I was that City which the Garland wore
Of *Britains* Pride delivered unto me,
By Roman Victors; this I was of yore;
Though nought at all but ruins now I be,
And lie in mine own Aſhes as you ſee.
Verlam I was, what boots it that I was,
Since now I am but Weeds and uſeleſs Graſs?

Another Engliſh Poet writes thus in the name of *Watling*, one of the four Imperial Highways. (rear
Thou ſaw'ſt when *Verlam* once her head aloft did
Which in her Cinders now lies ſadly buried here,
With Alabaſter, Tuch and Porphyry adorn'd,
When well near in her Pride great Troynovant ſhe
A nameleſs Author writes thus upon it. (ſcorn d
Stay thy Foot that paſſeſt by,
And a wonder here deſcry;
Churches that inter'd the dead,
Here themſelves are buried.
Houſes where Men ſlept and wak't,
Here in Aſhes under rak't.

An

And (to the Poet to allude)
Here is Corn where once Troy ſtood,
Or if you the Truth would have,
Here's a City in a Grave.
A wonder, Reader, think it then,
That Cities thus ſhould die like Men:
And yet a Wonder think it none,
For many Cities thus are gone.

Out of the Ruins of this City roſe the Town of St. Albans, remarkable for Alban the Martyr; for about 180 King Lucius reigned in Britain, who hearing of the Miracles done by the Chriſtians in divers places, ſent Letters to Eleutherius Biſhop of Rome, deſiring to receive the Chriſtian Faith; the good Biſhop was glad of this Requeſt, and ſent him two Preachers, Faganus & Damianus, by whoſe faithful endeavours, it pleaſed God, the King and many of his People were converted and baptized, and the Temples of Idols and other Monuments of Gentiliſm ſubverted; thus the true Religion encreaſed, and Superſtition and Idolatry decreaſed, many Biſhops being ordained over the People, and all things ſettled in good order; after which this Religious King ſent again to Eleutherius for the Roman Laws, by which he deſired to govern his People; Eleutherius returned anſwer, That the Roman and Imperial Laws might have their defects, but the Law of God could not; adviſing him to ſtudy the Scriptures, and out of them by the Council of his Realm to enact Laws for the Government of his Kingdom; For, ſaith he, *You are God's Vicar in your Kingdom, and it behoves you to unite your People in the Faith and Service of Jeſus Chriſt, and to maintain, rule, govern, and defend them from all that would do them wrong*, &c. The Chriſtian Faith, thus received by the Britains, flouriſhed 216 Years till the coming of the Saxons; but the Romans continuing Heathens, raiſed much trouble againſt its Profeſſors; for Lucius dying without Iſſue, and the Nobles diſagreeing about a Succeſſor; the

the *Romans* stepping in, took the Crown into their Hands, whence great misery ensued to the Kingdom; for sometimes Idolatrous *Romans* Reigned, and then the Christian *Britains* according to the Fortune of War; The first remarkable Persecution was under *Dioclesian* and *Maximin*, which raged so extreamly, that in *Britany*, and other places 17000 Martyrs suffered for the name of Christ; In this Persecution a famous Preacher called Amphibolus being searched for to be Imprisoned, he to escape the fury of his Persecutors, hid himself in the House of Alban a Citizen of Verulam, who was at that time a Heathen, but observing Amphibolus to continue day and night in watching and Prayer, he began to hearken to the Divine Instructions of this good Man, and forsaking Idolatry became a sincere Christian; The Enemy hearing this Minister was in his House, Souldiers were ordered to search for him, which Alban having notice of he put on the Cloaths of Amphibolus, and offered himself to them, who bound and carried him before the Judge at that time sacrificing to his Idols; He perceiving the business, said, 'Since thou hadst rather convey away 'the Rebel and Traytor to our Gods, than deliver 'him up to undergo due Punishment for his blasphe-'ming our Deities, look what Torments he should have 'suffered if he had been taken, the same shalt thou 'endure if thou refuse to practice the Rights of our 'Religion; Alban regardless of these Threats, with Divine Fortitude, boldly told the Judge, That he 'would not obey his Commandment. Then said 'the Judge, Of what House and Stock art thou? 'Alban answered, It is no matter of what stock I 'am, but if thou desirest to know my Religion, be 'it known to thee that I am a Christian, and em-'ploy my self in the exercise of their Holy Religion; 'the Judge demanded his Name; my Parents, said he, 'named me Alban, and I Honour and Worship the 'true and living God who made all things of nothing. 'The Judge inraged said, if thou desirest to prolong

thy

thy Life, come and Sacrifice to our Gods; Alban answered, The Sacrifice you offer to the Devil profits you nothing, but rather purchaseth for you eternal pains in Hell Fire: The Judge still more incensed commanded the Tormentors to beat him, thinking Stripes might prevail more than Words; yet Alban continued not only patient but joyful in the midst of his Torments; the Judge perceiving nothing would move him, commanded him to be beheaded, the Executioner observing his Fervent Faith and Prayers, fell at his Feet, throwing away his Sword, desiring rather to die for him or with him, than to do Execution upon him, and so was made a Martyr for that Faith of which he was before a Persecutor; the other Officers trembled at this strange Providence, but at last one of them took up the Sword, and cut off the Martyr Albans Head. In this Town King Offa built a stately Monastery upon this occasion; In 795 Offa the 11th King of the Mercians married Queenrid Kinswoman to the French King Charles the Great, who for some Offence was banished his Realm; being put into a Boat without Sail or Tackle, and arriving on the Coasts of England he was relieved by Queenrid, of whom he became so in Love, that against the Will of his Parents he married her, She being proud, cruel, and ambitious as appears by the Sequel; For Ethelbert King of the East Angles a Religious Prince coming to the Court of King Offa, to desire his Daughter in Marriage, with a Train suitable to his Quality; Queenrid envious of his Grandeur perswaded her Husband that he had some treacherous design; so he with his Council contrived his Destruction, by causing him to fall into a deep Pit under his Chair of State, & then being alone, one Gimbert bound him, & struck off his Head, which he presented to the King and Queen: Thus was this Innocent Prince Murdered, but Divine Vengeance followed the actors; for the Queen died in three Months being so tormented in her Sickness, that she bit her Tongue in Pieces; which had been

the

the Instrument of this Barbarity; and Offa being convinced of the King's Innocence, and the heinousness of the Fact, gave the 10th part of his Goods to the Church and built the Abby of St. Albans, and other Monasteries; & then went in Pennance to Rome, where he gave to the Church of St. Peter a Penny from every House in his Dominions, after called Romeshot, or Peter Pence, and at last was transformed from a King to a Monk: Thus the Almighty punished not only them, but the whole Land, for this horrid Murder, in being made the Popes Vassals, for the Clergy seldom parting with any thing they get, the English were forced to pay this unjust Tax many hundred Years after; the King and his Son also died within a Year, whereby that Kingdom was translated from the Mercians to the West Saxons.

In the Reign of King Henry III. the Abbot of St. Albans bid his Servant fetch him a Mans Wife in the Town, with whom he pretended earnest business; the Servant brought her, and the Abbot told her, that her Cloaths were mean, but if she would be ruled by him she should wear as good Cloaths as any Woman in the Parish, and began to be brisk upon her; and finding Persuasions would not prevail, endeavoured to force her, but all in vain; so he kept her several days Prisoner in his Chamber; her Husband having notice fetches her home, and tells his Neighbours he will sue the Abbot for imprisoning his Wife; which he hearing, prosecuted the poor Man in the Ecclesiastical Court for Defamation, and so frighted him from Proceeding. Sir Thomas Moore (though a virulent Papist) reports a like Story, That a poor Man found a Priest over-familiar with his Wife, & because he told it abroad, & had no Witness to prove it, the Priest sued him in the Bishops Court, & the poor Man under pain of excommunication was enjoyned to stand up in the Church next Sunday and say, Mouth thou liest; so having repeated what he had reported of the Priest,

he

put his Hand to his Mouth, and ſaid Mouth thou h-
t, and then laying his Hands on his Eyes, he ſaid, but
yes by the Maſs, yea lie not a whit. King Henry 7th
ade an Act to Puniſh the incontinency of Prieſts, and
etrarch an Archdeacon thus Anatomizes the Roman
lergy, diſcovering the Chaſtity of Popiſh Batchelors.

Here Venus with her wanton Toys,
Is honour'd with baſe Bawds and Boys.
Whoredom, Adultery and Inceſt
Are honoured here among the beſt,
And coun'ed but for Sports and Plays
Even with the Prelates of theſe days.
The Wife is raviſht from her Spouſe,
And to the Sons of th' Church ſhe bows.
The poor good Man muſt leave the Town,
Such Ordinances are ſet down,
And when her Belly riſeth high
By Clergy-men who with her lie,
The Husband muſt not dare complain,
But take his Wife with Child again.

In the Reign of Henry VI. 1454. the Duke of York raiſed a great Army, of which the King having notice, got his Forces together, and marched to St. Albans; The Duke and his Adherents deſired the King to deliver ſuch Perſons whom they would name, that they might be deſervedly puniſhed: The King reſolutely anſwers, 'That the Duke and his Accom-
'plices were Traytors, and that rather than he would
'deliver up any Lord then attending him, he him-
'ſelf would that day dye in their Defence: The Duke and Yorkiſts fell immediately upon the Kings Party, and the Earl of Warwick breaking through a Garden a ſharp fight is begun, which ended with great loſs on the King's ſide; the Dukes of Somerſet, Buckingham and his Son; the Earls of Northumberland, Stafford, and the Lord Clifford being ſlain, with above 5000 Souldiers; The King himſelf unguarded is left

left in a poor thatcht Houle, whither he retired from the danger of the Arrows; The Duke of York having notice of it, goes with the E. of Warwick and Salisbury, who upon their Knees humbly Petition him for Pardon of what is past; for since the Duke of Sommerset, the common Enemy is slain, they had what they aimed at; The King throughly affrighted replied, 'Let there be no more killing, and I will 'do what you will have me: After this a Parliament was called, wherein the Duke of York was made Protector of the King's Person and the Realm, tho' the King were 35 Years old. In this Battle of St. Albans the King himself was shot in the Neck with an Arrow; In 1461 another Battle was fought there between the Earl of March, Son to the Duke of York, and King Henry 6th his Queen; for the Duke being slain at Wakefield, his Son Edward E. of March, getting his Forces together, beat the Queen's Army at Mortimer's Cross; before which Battle it is said, the Sun appeared to the Earl of March like three Suns, and suddenly joined together in one, for which he gave the Sun in its full brightness for his Arms, the Queen encouraged by the Death of the Duke of York, raised some Northern Soldiers, and coming to St. Albans, the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Warwick, with the Forces of the Earl of March, (King Henry being Prisoner among them) encountred them, where after a stout Resistance, the Queens Army routed the other of which about 2000 were slain; and the K. and Queen, and the Prince her Son met joyfully together, though their Joy continued not long, King Henry being deposed soon after, and Edward IV. proclaimed King, by the assistance of the Citizens of London, their Wives being inamoured with the beautiful Earl of March. Near Fishpoolstreet in St. Albans, certain Anchors were lately digged up, which is strange, and worth inquiry into. There is a Brook near St. Albans called Wenmere, or Womere, which never breaks out but it foretels scarcity, or danger to ensue, as the

Vulgar

ulgar believe. At Aſhwel riſe ſo many Springs toge-
ner, that they preſently drive a Mill, and become a
iver. Sir Henry Cary, Kinſman to Queen Elizabeth,
as made Baron of Hunſdon, a valiant Man, and a
over of Men of their Hands, Cholerick, but not
alicious; Mr. Cole once meeting him, this Lord on
ome former Grudge gave him a Box on the Ear,
Cole returned three or four for it, upon which the
Lord's Servants ſwarmed about Co'e with their drawn
words. 'You Rogues, ſaid the Lord, cannot I and
my Neighbour change a Blow or two but you muſt
interpoſe; Thus the Quarrel was begun and ended
the ſame Minute. This Lord ſuppreſſed a Northern
Commotion, for which a Lettter of Thanks was re-
turned him by the Queen, the Poſtſcript being all of
her own Hand, as followeth.

I doubt much, my Harry, *whether the Victory given me more joyed me, or that you were by God appointed the Inſtrument of my Glory, I aſſure you for my Countries good the firſt might ſuffice, but for my Hearts contentation the ſecond more pleaſeth; it likes me not a little, that with a good Teſtimony of your Faith there is ſeen a ſtout Courage of your Mind, that more truſted to the goodneſs of your Quarrel, than to the weakneſs of your number; Well I can ſay no more,* Beatus eſt ille ſervus, quem cum Dominus venerit, inveniet facientem ſua Mandata: *Happy is that Servant whom when his Lord cometh he ſhall find doing his Commands; and that you may not think you have done nothing for your Profit, (tho' you have done much for your Honour) I intend to make this Journey ſomewhat to increaſe your livelihood, that you may not ſay to your ſelf.* Perditur quod factum eſt ingrato; *What is done for an ingrateful Perſon is loſt. Your loving Kinſwoman,* Elizabeth Regina.

Three times was this Lord in Election to be Earl of Wiltſhire, but ſome accident ſtill hindred it, when he lay on his Death Bed the Queen viſited him, cauſing his Patent for that Earldom to be drawn, his Robes to be made, and both to be laid upon his Bed: But

this

this Lord, who could never dissemble sick nor well, said, 'Madam, seeing you did not count me worthy 'of this Honour while I was living, I count my self 'unworthy of it now I am dying. He dyed in 159[illegible] This County hath eight hundreds, 18 Market-Towns, 120 Parishes, and elects 6 Parliament-Men.

HEREFORDSHIRE hath Worcester and Shropshire N. Glocester E. Monmouth S. and Brecknock and Radnor W. The Air is healthy, as appears by the Inhabitants, many aged People which in other Countries are confined to their Beds and Chimney Corners, are here found in the Fields, both able and willing to work. Serjeant Hoskin entertained King James I. in this Country, and provided ten aged People to dance the Morris before him, all of them making up more than a Thousand Years; what was wanting in one being supplied in the Age of another. This County excells in Wood, Wheat, Wool, Water, and excellent Apples, of which the best Sider is made. In a little Fountain called Bonewell, nigh Richards Castle, the Water is full of the Bones of Fishes, or Frogs, being so small as hardly to be distinguished; and can never be emptied of them, but as some are drawn out others succeed. Marcley-Hill is in the East part, and began to open at six in the Evening, and this Hill with a Rock under it made at first a mighty bellowing noise, and then lifted up it self a great height, and began to travel, carrying along the Trees which grew upon it, the Sheepfolds and Flocks of Sheep abiding thereon. In the place whence it moved, was a gaping distance 40 Foot wide, & 80 Ells long; passing along it overthrew a Chappel, removed an Ewe-tree in the Church-Yard from West to East, thrust before it Highways, Houses and Trees; made tilled Ground Pasture, and turned Pasture into Tillage: Having walked from Sunday Evening till Monday noon, it stood still and moved no more, mounting to a Hill twelve Fathoms high. In the Reign of William the Conqueror, Walter, Bishop of Hereford, attempted

the

e Chaſtity of a Semſtreſs, whom under of Pretence
working for him he brought into his Chamber; but
e reſiſting, wounded him in the Belly with her Sciſ-
rs, whereof he died. In 1233. before the Wars
tween King Henry III. and his Barons, appeared at
ereford 5 Suns at once, and a circle of a Chryſtal
olour two Foot in Breadth as it were compaſſing all
ngland. In the Reign of King Henry IV. Owen
lendour being by the Welch made their King, got
ogether a conſiderable Force, brake into Hereford-
ire making Spoil of the Country, none oppoſing
hem but the L. Edmund Mortimore, who was then at
is Caſtle of Wigmore. He aſſembling the Country
nd joining Battle was overthrown by them, taken
riſoner, fettered and caſt into a Dungeon; from
whence King Henry would not be perſuaded to deli-
er him, rather wiſhing him and his two Siſters in
leaven, they being all three Competitors for the
Crown with him. If Glendour had known how
o uſe this Victory, he might have gone far in free-
ng the Welch from the Engliſh Yoke, but having
killed 1000 Engliſh he thought it enough for that
ime, and retired; The inhumanity of the Welch
Women was memorable, who fell upon the dead
Carkaſes of the Engliſh, and cutting off their Privy
Members and Noſes, the firſt they thruſt into their
Mouths & the other between their Buttocks. Sir J. Old-
caſtle Lord Cobham, was born in this County, a vali-
ant Man and a Follower of Wickliff, for which he
loſt his Life; This worthy Lord imbracing his Doc-
trines, and being a zealous Defender of them expo-
ſed himſelf to the Malice of his Popiſh Adverſaries.
Arundel Arch-biſhop of Canterbury called a Synod
of the Clergy who charged him with 246 Articles of
Hereſie, and made grievous complaints of him to K.
Henry V. who having patiently heard theſe Blood-
thirſty Wolves, deſired that becauſe he was of Noble
Blood and his Knight, they would reduce him with
gentleneſs rather than rigor, promiſing that himſelf

would

would discourse him of these matters; so he sent for
the L. Cobham, advising him as an obedient Child to
submit to the Church, and acknowledge his Fault.
This Christian Knight answered, 'Most worthy Prince,
'I am always ready and willing to obey you, whom I
'know to be the Minister of God, bearing the Sword
'for the punishment of evil Doers, and for the praise
'of those that do well; unto you next to my eternal
'God, I owe all Obedience, and submit all I have to
'you, being ready to obey at all times whatever you
'shall in the Lord command me, but as for the Pope
'and his Spirituality, I owe them neither Sute nor
'Service, knowing him by the Scriptures to be the
'Great Antichrist, the Son of Perdition, the open
'Enemy of God, and the Abomination standing in
'the Holy Place; When the King heard this stout
'Answer; he left him to the Bishops, not daring to
do otherwise, the Princes of that Age being miser-
rably Priest ridden by the Pope and Clergy; Then
the Archbishop persuaded him to recant what he had
written, else threatning to condemn him as an
Heretick: The Lord Cobham answered, Do as you
think best, for I am at a point, that which I have
written I will stand by to the Death; The Arch-bi-
shop came again, saying, He was ready to absolve him
if he humbly desired it, 'No said the Lord Cobham,
'I will not, for I never yet trespassed against you:
Then kneeling down, and lifting up his Eyes and
Hands toward Heaven, he said; 'I humbly confess
'my Sins unto thee O Eternal and everlasting God;
'In my frail Youth I offended thee O Lord, by *Pride*,
'Covetousness, Wrath and Uncleanness; many men
'have I hurt in mine Anger, and have committed ma-
'ny other horrible Sins; of which good Lord I ask
'thee forgiveness; And then weeping, he stood up
'and said, Lo good People for breaking God's Laws,
'and his Holy Commandments the *Prelates* never
'yet cursed me; but for their own Laws and Traditi-
'ons they handle me most cruelly, and therefore they

'and

and their Laws ſhall according to God's promiſe be utterly deſtroyed. Then they proceeded to read the ntence of Condemnation; to whom the Lord Cob- m cheerfully ſaid, 'Tho' you judge my Body, which is but a wretched thing, yet I am ſure you can do no more to my Soul than Satan could do to Job's, for he that created it will, I doubt not, of his infinite Mercy ſave it, and as for my Confeſſion of Faith, I will ſtand to it to the very Death, by the Grace of my Eternal God; then turning to the People, he ake thus aloud, 'Good People for God's ſake be- ware of theſe Men, or elſe they will beguile you, and lead you blindfold into Hell with themſelves, nd falling on his Knees he prayed thus for his Ene- nies, 'Lord God Eternal, I beſeech thee of thine infinite Mercy to forgive my Perſecutors if it be thy bleſſed Will. Then he was ſent back to the Tower, rom whence he eſcaped into Wales, and lay concealed four Years, tho' a great Sum was offered to bring him live or dead. The Lord Powis, either for love of Mony or hatred to Religion, ſought divers ways to play the Judas, and at laſt apprehending him, ſent him to London, where he was drawn through the Streets to the new Gallows in St. Giles's Fields, and firſt hanged and then burnt on the Gallows; ſuch was the end of this godly Martyr of Chriſt. The Papiſts charged him with Treaſon, but it hath ever been the practice of the Devils Inſtruments to accuſe Gods Servants rather for Sedition than Religion, be- cauſe Princes are more careful of their own Honour than of Gods. Thus they dealt with our Saviour, and St. Paul, who were accuſed for ſtirring up Tumults. But his Death did not go unpuniſhed; for the Arch- biſhop, who condemned him, was ſtruck with a Diſ- eaſe in his Tongue that he could neither ſwallow nor ſpeak a word, and ſo was ſtarved to Death. Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex was born in this County in 1567. of whoſe Life and Death I have given an Account in the Hiſt. of the Unfortunate Court Favou-

rites

rites, of England, &c. to which I refer the Reade
Hereford City is ſeated among pleaſant Meadow
and Cornfields; Lemſter is famous for Wool, whic
they call Lemſter Oar; of which Mr. Drayton th
writes.

Where lives the Man ſo dull, on Britains fartheſt ſhor
To whom did never ſound the name of Lemſter Oar
That with the ſilkworms web for ſmallneſs may compa
Wherein the Winder ſhews his workmanſhip ſo rare
So doth this Fleece excel all others in the Land,
Being neatly bottom'd up by Natures careful hand.

This County hath 11 Hundreds, 8 Market Towns
156 Pariſhes, and Elects 8 Parliament Men.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE is ſurrounded with Northampton, Bedford, and Cambridge ſhires hardly 20 Miles outright; It is good for Corn Tillage, and Cattle. Huntington called in their publick Seal Hunterſdune; The Hill or Down of Hunters, gives name to the Shire. Godmanchester is a great Town for Tillage, no place having more Ploughs, or ſtout Husbandmen; they boaſt that formerly they received the Kings of England in their Progreſs this way, with 180 Ploughs, in a ruſtical kind of Pomp, as a Gallant Shew. When King James came into England, the Bayliffs of this Town preſented him with 70 Team of Horſes, all traced to new Ploughs, to ſhew their Husbandry: The King demanding the reaſon, was told, it was their ancient Cuſtom, 'when the King of England paſſed through their 'Town ſo to preſent him; And that they held their 'Lands by that Tenure, being the Kings Tenants. The King was pleaſed, bidding them uſe well their Ploughs, and glad he was Landlord of ſo many good Husbandmen in one Town. St. Ives is another Town, ſo named from Ivo, a Perſian Biſhop, who it's ſaid, about the Year 600 travelled through England, Preaching the Goſpel; and dying in this place left his name to it. There are two little Springs at Ayleweſton, one freſh

the other Brackish; the latter is good for Scabs
Leprosie, and the other for dim Sights: The
e of Wittsmeer, and other Meers near it in this
re oft rise tempestously in calm weather, and make
ter-q akes, the ground near it being rotten and
llow, which occasions vapours to break violently out
the Earth; The Natives about these Meers are
'thy, and live long, but Strangers are subject to
cknes. In 1580 at Fennystanton one Agnes Wife
William Linsey, was delivered of a Monster with
lack Face, the Mouth and Eyes like a Lyon, which
s both Male and Female. In 1584 at Spaldwick
. Dorrington, Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Eli-
beth had a Horse died suddenly; being opened
ere was found in his Heart a Worm, which as it lay
gether in a kall resembled a Toad, but being taken
ence the length of it divided into 80 Grains,
which spread from the Body like the Branches of a
ree) was 17 Inches, having four Issues in the Grain,
hence dropped a red Water; the Body was 3 In-
es and an half about, like a Mackrel; this prodi-
ous Worm being killed and dried was shewed as a
arity. Henry Holland Duke of Exeter, and Earl of
ntington, who married the Sister of King Edward
. was so miserable poor in Flanders, that Philip de
omines saith, he saw him running bare leg'd after the
. of Burgundy's Coach, begging an Alms for God's
ke, whom the Duke at that time did not know,
o' they had married two Sisters, but hearing who
e was allotted him a small Pension to maintain him,
nd not long after he was found dead upon the shoar
Dover, stripped naked, but how he came by his
eath was never known. It is observed that the An-
ent Families of this County have been more out-
orn proportionably than in any other, few now re-
aining whose Sirnames were Eminent in the Reign
King Henry VIII. probably because this Shire be-
g generally Abby Lands, after their Dissolution, ma-
y new Purchasers were planted therein. But,

Let's

Let's not repine that Men and Names too die,
Since Stone-built Cities dead and ruin'd lie.

This County hath 4 Hundreds, 6 Market-Towns, 69 Pariſhes, and elects 4 Parliament-Men.

KENT in the Saxon Heptarchy was a Kingdom of it ſelf. It hath the Thames N. the Sea East, Suſſex S. and Surry W. From East to Weſt it is 60 Miles, and from North to South 26. The upper part (they ſay) is healthy but not ſo wealthy; the middle part both healthy and wealthy; the lower wealthy but not healthy, being very moiſt: It is full of Meadows, Corn fields, Apple-trees and Cherry Trees; the Trees are planted directly one againſt another by ſquare, very pleaſantly: It hath plenty of Fowl, Fiſh, and Grain; hath Villages and Towns thick and well peopled, ſafe Roads and Harbours for Ships, with ſome Veins of Iron and Marble: The Air is foggy by Vapours riſing out of the Waters. This County hath 2 Cities and Bp. Sees, Canterbury and Rocheſter, it had formerly 27 Caſtles, with 4 of the Kings Houſes; the Kentiſh People in Cæſar's time were counted the civileſt among the Britains, and had the Privileedge to lead the Van in all Battles for their Valour, and thoſe of Cornwal, Devonſhire, and Wiltſhire the Rear: They eſteem themſelves the firſt Chriſtians, ſince their King and People received the Chriſtian Faith before the other Saxons did in 596. Yea long before that, it is recorded Lucies the firſt Chriſtian Britiſh King in this Iſland, built a Church at Dover, endowing it with the Toll of that Haven. They glory that they were never conquered, but compounded with the Norman, ſo the Poet ſings.

Stout Kent, this Praiſe to thee doth of moſt right belong
Thou never waſt enſlav'd, impatient wert of wrong,
Who when the Norman firſt with pride & horror ſway'd,
Threw'ſt off the Servile Yoke upon the Engliſh laid,
And with a Courage great moſt bravely didſt reſtore
That Liberty ſo long enjoy'd by thee before.

This County hath 7 Hundreds, 13 Market-Towns, Churches, and 38 Chappels of Eaſe; and Elects 4 Parliament-Men.

CORNWAL, ſo called partly from its Form and partly from the People, for ſhooting it ſelf into the Sea like a Horn, which the Britains call'd Kern, and inhabited by thoſe whom the Saxons called Wallia, of theſe two words it became Cornwallia. It is fabled that Corineus Cozen to K. Brute, had this County given him for his Valour in wreſtling with the Giant Gogmagog, and breaking his neck from the Cliff of Dover. It hath Devon. W. divided by the River Tamer, with the Sea on all other ſides, affording plenty of Harbours, ſo that Foreigners in paſſing to or from Spain, Iceland, the Levant, the E. or W. Indies oft touch here, & ſometimes are driven hither againſt their Will, but never without profit to the Inhabitants, according to the Proverb, *Where the Horſe lieth down, there ſome Hairs will be found.* Corniſh and Devonſhire Men are active in wreſtling, and ſuch boiſterous exerciſes, ſtout, and able of body; One Kilter lying upon his back in Launeſton Caſtle green, threw a Stone of ſome pounds weight over the top of an high Tower of that Caſtle; and John Romane a thick ſhort Fellow, would carry the whole Carcaſs of an Ox; John Bray carried at once a conſiderable ſpace ſix Buſhels of Meal, reckoning 15 Gallons to the Buſhel, and alſo the Miller a lobberly fellow of 24 years old; Cambden obſerves, *That the Weſtern People of moſt Countries are the talleſt and ſtouteſt, and it is certain that the Eaſtern People of the World, the Chineſes, are the moſt effeminate and unwarlike*; it is alſo obſerved that Rocky Mountanous places breed warlike taſk People, as the Highlanders, Suiſſers, Grifons.

Mr. Carew in his Survey of Cornwal, aſſures us that 80 Years of Age is ordinary in every place, and in moſt with an able uſe of their Body and Senſes; one Polzew reached to an 130, a Kinſman of his to 112, one Beuchamp to an 106, and in the Pariſh where himſelf dwelt he remembred the deceaſe of 4 in 14 Weeks

whose years added together, made up 340: the sa
Gentleman made this Epitaph upon one *Brawn* an I
Man but a Cornish Beggar.

Here Brawn the quondam Beggar lies,
Who counted by his Tale
Some sixscore Winters and above,
Such Vertue is in Ale.
Ale was his Meat, his Drink, his Cloath,
His Physick too beside;
And could he still have drank his Ale,
Be sure he had not dy'd.

And one Chamond at Stratton in this County w
Uncle and great Uncle to 300. There was within th
100 Years one Mr. Atwel Parson of St. Tues in Cornw
who practiced Physick, but so strange was his Metho
that tho' he used letting Blood and Cordials; yet fo
all Diseases he chiefly prescribed Milk, and often Mi
and Apples, by which he performed many desper
Cures, and got great Reputation, but it is doubte
whether Mr. Atwel's Physick or the pure Air of Cor
wal did the Work. This Country abounds with Pi
chards; Copper and Tin grow so plentifully in th
utmost part of it, that at low Water the Veins lie bar
and in the time of Edward 1. and 2. Silver was foun
in this Shire to the great profit of those Princes, na
Tinners now find little Quantities of Gold and Silv
among the Tin Ore; Diamonds are found in ma
places cleaving to those Rocks out of which the Ti
is digged; they are smoothed, squared, and pointe
by Nature; their Quantity is from a Pease to a Wa
nut. The Tinners oft dig up huge Trees at the bo
tom of the Mines, which they think were buried eve
since the Flood; also Pick-axes of Holm, Box, an
Hartshorn, and small tool heads of Brass, and once
Brass Coin of the Emperor Domitian, an Argumen
the Romans formerly wrought in them; these Min
are discovered by certain Flint-Stones round & smoot
lying on the Ground; but if we believe Reports, ther
is a more easy way, and that is by Dreams, by whic

ſaid, Works of great Value been found; as in K. ward VI. time, a Gentlewoman (Heireſs to one eſculiard) dreamed a handſome Man told her, that in ch a Tenement of her Land ſhe ſhould find Tin ough to inrich her ſelf and poſterity; her Husband on Tryal found a Tin-work there, which in 4 years s worth to him almoſt 4000 pounds, and that one aprel of St. Niot by a Dream of his Daughters was iſhed to ſuch a place, which he farmed, and found a in work that made him a Rich Man: Which Stories true, much credit *Womens* Dreams. From the ottom of the Tinworks of any depth, you may ſee e Stars at noon Day in clear *Weather*; the Labour ſo hard, that they cannot work above 4 Hours in a ay, ſometimes meeting with looſe Earth, otherwiſe ith ſuch hard Rocks, that a good *Work*-man can ſcarce ew above a foot in a *Week*; ſometimes [illegible] K. [illegible] damps neet with great ſtreams of *Water*, and [illegible] Chilly; I hat diſtemper their Heads, tho' not Gang[illegible] but one ear of no Medicinal *Water* in this County mentioned by *Bp.* Hall in his Myſtery of Godlineſs, in peaking of the good Offices of Angels to God's Servants; *Of this kind, ſaith he, was that no leſs then miraulous Cure which at St.* Maderns *in* Cornwal, *was wrought upon a poor Cripple, whereof beſides the atteſtation of many Hundreds of the Neighbours, I took a ſtrict and impartial examination in my laſt Viſitation*: *This Man for 16 years together was fain to walk upon his Hands by reaſon the Sinews of his Legs were contracted, and upon motions in his Dream to waſh in that Well was ſuddenly ſo reſtored to his Limbs that I ſaw him able both to walk and get his own maintenance. I found here was neither Art nor Colluſion in the thing done, the Inviſible Author being God.*

In this County are ſtones, called *Hurlers* at a diſtance from each other, vainly reported to be Men turned into Stones, which like thoſe on Salisbury *Plain*, will be miſtaken in the telling: Near Helford is a Rock on the Ground, the Top is hollow like the half of an Egg, this they ſay holds VVater, which ebbs and flows with

the Sea; indeed, saith the Author, when I came to see this Curiosity, the Tide was half gone, and the Pit or hollowness half empty. There is a Rock in this County called Mainamber, erected by Ambrosius that Valiant Britain, upon a Victory obtained against the Romans; This is a Master piece of Mathematicks and Critical proportions, being a great Stone of so exact a position on the Top of a Rock, that the push of a Finger will sensibly move it too and fro, and yet all the strength that Men could make, was not the thought sufficient to remove it out of the place; but (saith Dr. Fuller) this wonder is now unwondred, for I am credibly informed some Souldiers lately destroyed it; so dangerous is it for Art to stand in the way of Ignorance, surely Covetousness could not tempt them [illegible] tho' it was the Ruin of a Monument in Tur[illegible] seases [illegible] a Tomb was erected near the Highway (accor[illegible]les to the fashion of that Country) over some Person of [illegible] Quality, consisting of a Pillar, and on the top a [illegible]iter or Globe of Stone, whereon was written in Turkish; *The Brains are in the Head*; This stood many years undemolished (it being Criminal to violate the Monuments of the dead) till one of less Conscience but more cunning than others passing by, resolved to unriddle this Inscription, and breaking the hollow Globe, found it full of Gold, and departed the richer, tho' not the honester; certainly if any such temptation invited the Souldiers to this Act, they missed their Mark therein. At Hall near Foy is a Faggot all of one piece of Wood naturally grown so, it is wrapped about the middle with a Band, and parted at the ends into four sticks, one of which is divided into two others. In Lanhadron Park an Oak bears leaves speckled and white; and so doth another called Painters Oak; it is certain (saith our Author) that divers Ancient Families in England are fore-warned of their Death by Oaks bearing strange Leaves. An Earthen Pot was found near Foy, gilded and graven with Letters (in a great Stone Chest,) full of a black Earth,

the

e Ashes it's thought of some Roman. At Trematon in e Chancel of the Church a Leaden Coffin was dig-d up, in which was found the proportion of a big ans Body, but being touched turned to Dust. It as thought to be the Body of Duke Orgarus who mar-ed his Daughter to K Edgar, by an Inscription on the offin that signified it was the Body of a Duke, whose eiress was married to a Prince. And exceeding great arcass of a Man was found by the Tinners at a Vil-ge near the Lands end called Trebegean; there is a tory of St. Kaines Well; that whoever drinks first f this Water, whether Husband or Wife, they are ure to get the Mastery; a fit Fable for the Vulgar to elieve; In the West parts of Cornwal during the Winter, Swallows are found in old deep Tin works, nd holes of the Sea-cliffs. On the shore of this Shire bout 40 Years ago, a huge Mass of Ambergreece was found by a poor Fisherman, of great value. K. Arthur Son to Uterpendragon was born at Tintagel Castle, & was Monarch of Britain; he may be termed the Bri-tish Hercules. 1. For his illegitimate Birth, both being Bastards, begotten on other Mens Wives, and yet their Mothers honest Women, both deluded by Art-Magick, (the last by Merlin) other Men coming to them in the form of their Husbands. 2. In his pain-ful Life, one being famous for his 12 Labours, and the other for his twelve Victories against the Saxons, and both had been greater, had they been made less, and the reports of them reduced within the Compass of probability. 3. In their violent and painful Deaths, our Arthurs being as lamentable, and more honoura-ble, not by Feminine Jealousie, but Masculine Treache-ry, being murdred near the place where he was born.

As tho' no other place on Britains spacious Earth
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his Birth.

As for his round Table, and his Knights about it, the Tale never met with much credit among the Ju-dicious. The Cornish men are generally valiant, and K. Arthur made 'em his Vangard, as appears by these verses.

Brave Arthur when he meant a Field to fight,
Us Corniſh Men did firſt of all invite;
Only to Corniſh againſt Cæſar's Swords,
He the firſt blow in Battle ſtill affords.

Yet they ſometimes abuſed their Valour to Rebellion, as in the Reign of King Henry 7th. upon raiſing a ſubſidy granted by Parliament againſt the Scots, they made a Commotion; the Ring-Leaders being *Flammock* a Lawyer, and Joſeph a Smith, who aſſembling an Army went to Taunton, where they ſlew the Provoſt Peryn, a Commiſſioner of the Subſidy, and marching on J. Tuchet, L. Audley joined them, and was their Leader: At laſt they came to Black Heath (intending to come to the King at London) and incamped on the top of the Hill; the King ſent the Earls of Oxford, Eſſex, Suffolk, and others to incompaſs the Hill, that none might eſcape, himſelf incamping in St. Georges Fields; the Lord Daubeny ſet upon them, and won Deptford Bridge, though ſtrongly defended, their Arrows being reported to be a full yard in length, and aſſaulting them every way, killed 2000, and took many Priſoners, divers of whom the King pardoned, but none of the Leaders; L. Audley was drawn from Newgate to Tower-Hill in a Coat of his own Arms, reverſed and torn, and there beheaded; Flammock and Joſeph were hang'd and quartered, and their Quarters ſet upon Stakes. It is memorable how Joſeph the Blackſmith cheared up himſelf at his going to Execution, ſaying, "That he hoped by this, his Name and Memory would be everlaſting, ſo dear even to Vulgar Spirits is perpetuity of Name, tho' with Infamy, what is it then to Noble Spirits when joyned with Glory?" They were guilty of another Rebellion in the ſecond of King Edward 6. for Injunctions being ſet forth by that *Pious* Prince for removing Images out of Churches, and that Miniſters ſhould diſſuade the People from praying to Saints, or for the dead from the uſe of Beads, Aſhes, and Proceſſions, from Maſſes, Dirges, praying in an unknown Tongue, &c. when

Com-

ommiſſioners went aboard to ſee them Executed,
r. Body as he was pulling down Images in Cornwal
as ſtabbed with a Knife into the Body by a Popiſh
rieſt; hereupon the People flockt from ſeveral parts,
nd taking Arms, committed divers Outrages; theſe
eligious Mutineers ſent ſeveral Articles to the King,
equiring to have the Latin Maſs, and the ſix Articles
f King Henry 8. (called the bloody Articles) revi-
ed again: Now though the King knew Reaſon would
ittle prevail with unreaſonable Men, yet he ſent them
n anſwer and a general pardon if they would lay
own their Arms; the Anſwer about the ſix Articles
s worth rehearſing; 'You require ſaith the King,
to have the Statute of the ſix Articles revived, do
you know what you ask? Do you underſtand what
Safety and Eaſe you enjoy without them? Theſe
Laws were indeed made, but as ſoon repented of,
for they were too cruel and bloody to be endured
by our People: Oh poor ignorant Subjects, how are
you inſnared and deceived by ſubtle Traitors? We
out of pity took them away, becauſe they were
bloody, and you out of Ignorance deſire them again;
you know full well they made us to be cruel and ſe-
vere, and gave us cauſe to draw our Swords very
often; they were like a Whetſtone to our Sword,
and for your ſakes only we left off to uſe them; and
ſince our Mercy inclineth us to write our Laws in
Milk and Equity, how came you to be ſo blinded
as to deſire they ſhould be writ in Blood; but
aſſure your ſelves and be confident, that we make
account of nothing under Heaven ſo much as this, to
have our Laws obeyed, and this cauſe of God which
we have undertaken to be thoroughly maintained,
from which we will never remove a Hairs breadth,
nor give place to any Creature living, much leſs to
any Subjects, but therein we will venture our own
Royal Perſon, our Crown, Treaſure, Realm, and
all our Eſtate, whereof we aſſure you of our High
Honour: And as to the Common Prayer which you

are againſt, it cannot certainly offend any reaſonable man, that the ſervice of God is changed from an unknown Tongue, ſince it is only to make him underſtand what before he knew not, and thereby to give his conſent to thoſe *Prayers* which he hath moſt need of, and to affect his Conſcience therewith, ſince God requireth the Heart only, and that we ſhould offer a reaſonable Service to him. He concludes: 'We for our parts deſire to live no longer than to be a Father to our People, and as God hath made us your rightful King, ſo hath he commanded you to be obedient, by whoſe Great Majeſty we ſolemnly proteſt, you ſhall feel the power of the ſame God in our Sword, which how mighty it is no Subject knoweth, how puiſſant no private Man can judge, and how mortal no Engliſh Heart can think; therefore embrace our Mercy while it is offered, leſt the Blood ſpilt by your means cry for Vengeance from the Earth, and be heard in the Ears of the Lord in Heaven. But the Rebells grew more outragious, coming before Exeter, and being denied entrance, endeavoured to ſtorm it, firing the Gates and Mining, and lay ſo long before it, that the Citizens ſuffered great want, feeding on Bread of Bran, and Horſe Fleſh; in which extremity an aged Citizen bringing forth all his Proviſions to the People told them, 'That as he communicated to them his Store, ſo he would partake with them in their Wants & that he would feed upon 1 Arm and fight with t'other before he would conſent to put the City into the Hands of the Seditious; but the L. Grey, & the L. Ruſſel after many Conflicts forced them to raiſe the Siege, and routed them. The Sedition thus ſuppreſſed, it is memorable what cruel ſport Sir Wm Kingſtone the *Provoſt Marſhal* made upon Men in Miſery; one Boyer, Mayor of Bodmin, had been amongſt the Rebels not willingly, but inforced; the *Provoſt* ſent word he would come and dine with him, for whom the Mayor made great Proviſion, a little before dinner the Provoſt took the May-

or

aſide, and told him an Execution muſt be that day done in the Town, and required to have a Gallows ſet up; after dinner the Provoſt taking the Mayor by the Hand, bid him ſhew the place where the Gallows was, and asked if he thought it ſtrong enough; Yes ſaid the Mayor, doubtleſs it is, well then, ſaid the Provoſt, get you up ſpeedily for its provided for you. I hope, ſaid the Mayor, you do not mean as you ſpeak; In Faith, ſays the Provoſt, there is no remedy, for you have been a buſie Rebel; and ſo without defence he was hanged; an uncourteous part for a Gueſt to offer his Hoſt. Near this place dwelt a Miller that had been active in that Rebellion; who fearing the Marſhal, told a ſturdy Fellow his Servant, that he had occaſion to go from home, and if any inquired for him, he bid him ſay, that he himſelf was the Miller, and had been ſo for three Years before; ſoon after the Provoſt came, and called for the Miller, when out comes the Servant, & ſaid he was the Man; the Provoſt askt how long he had kept the Mill, theſe 3 years anſwered the Servant; the Provoſt then commanded his Men to hang him on the next Tree; at this the Fellow cried out, that he was not the Miller but the Millers Man; Nay Sir, ſaid the Provoſt, I will take you at your Word, and if thou beeſt the Miller, thou art a buſie Knave, if thou beeſt not thou art a falſe lying Knave, however thou canſt never do thy Maſter better ſervice than to hang for him, and ſo without more ado he was diſpatcht. I will conclude the Remarks of this Country with ſomewhat more Comical. At the diſſolution of Abbeys, King Henry 8 gave away large ſhares almoſt to every one that asked. It happened that two or three of the King's Servants waited at the Door where he was to come out, deſigning to beg a large pareel of Abby Lands; Mr. John Champernoun, another of his Servants, ſeeing them was inquiſitive to know their ſuit, but they would not impart it, mean time out comes the King, they kneel, ſo doth Champernoun, (being aſſured that Courtiers beg nothing hurtful) they preſent their Petition, the

Kings grants it, they render him humble thanks, ſo doth Mr. Champernoun, he then requires his ſhare, they deny it; he appeals to the King, who vows that he meant they ſhould have equal ſhares. So his Companions were forced to allot him the Priory of St. Germans in Cornwal valued at 243 *l.* a Year; here a blind Beggar met with a blind Giver, the one as little knowing what he asked as the other what he gave. This County hath 9 Hundreds, 12 Market Towns, 16 Pariſhes, and Elects 44 Parliament Men.

CUMBERLAND hath Scotland N. Northumberland and Weſtmoreland E. Lanchaſhire S. and the Iriſh Sea W. K Edmund, with Leoline Prince of Wales, waſted all Cumberland, and having put out the Eyes of the two Sons of K. Dunmall granted that Kingdom to Malcolm, King of Scots, whereof their Eldeſt Sons became Perfects. King Edward the I. dyed at Carliſle; for intending to invade Scotland, he raiſed a great Army, which he ordered to attend him at this City; but falling ſick, and being ſenſible it would be his death, he commanded his Son (afterward Edw. II.) to be brought into his Preſence, exhorting him to be merciful, juſt and courteous, conſtant and true both in Word and Deed, to be pitiful to thoſe in miſery; & that he ſhould carry his Bones with him about Scotland, till he had ſubdued it, and ſend his Heart into the Holy Land with 140 Knights, and 3200 pound of Silver, which he had provided for that purpoſe; laſtly, that upon pain of eternal Damnation this Mony ſhould not be expended on any other uſe. In 1324, Carliſle with the Abby, and Houſes of the Friers Minors, were burnt. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth a Vein of pure Braſs was found at Keſwrick, which had lain long neglected. In April 1651, about 5 Afternoon, was an Earthquake in Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, the People forſook their Houſes, and ſome Chimnies fell down: After the Scotiſh Army came into England, 1641, it rained Blood, which covered the Church and Church-Yard of Bencaſtle. At Salkelds upon the River Eden is a Trophy of Victory called

long Meg and her Daughters; they are 77 Stones, each 9 Foot high, and one 15 Foot. Skiddaw Hill riseth up with two high Heads like Parnassus, and beholds Scruffel Hill in Anundale within Scotland; there is a rhime that Skiddaw, Lauvellen and Castlecand, are the highest Hills in all England; These being 2 other Hills in this Tract; according as Mists rise & fall upon these Heads, the People proponosticate the change of weather, and so they sing, If Skiddaw have a Cap Scruffel knows full well of that. The Sea hath eaten great part of the Land away upon the shores of these Western shires, and Trees are discovered when the wind blows at low water, else they are covered with sands; the People say they dig up Trees without Boughs out of the mossy places in this Shire, which they find by the Dew in Summer, that never falls upon the ground under which they lie. Some Emperick Chirurgions in Scotland take a Journey to the Picts Wall, every Summer, to gather vulnary Plants, which they say grow plentifully there, and are very effectual, being planted by the Romans for Chirurgical uses. There is a small Burrough called Solway Frith, under which, within the very Bay, they report the English and Scots fought with their Fleets at full Sea, and with their Horse and Foot at the Ebb. This Province was a Kingdom of it self, and King Steven to purchase aid from the Scots gave it to that Crown, which Henry II. regained; after which many bickerings happened, but none so fatal to the Scots as the Fight at Sollaway Moss, where the Nobility disdaining to serve under Oliver Sinclare, yielded themselves to the English, for which dishonour King James V. died for Grief. There are many ruins of Castles, Walls and Forts in this Country, with Altars and Inscriptions of Captains and Colonels. This County is not divided into Hundreds, it hath nine Market Towns, 58 Churches, divers Chapples of ease, and Elects 6 Parliament Men.

DERBYSHIRE hath York N. Nottingham E. Leicester S. Stafford and Cheshire W. the River

Der

Derwent runs through the middle of it. Here is the best Lead in Eng. likewise Milstones, Chrystal, Alabaster, Whetstone, Litocal, & Iron. Remarkable in this Country is the Peak, wherein is a Cave call'd the Devils Arse, which is a great Rock or Castle on a high Hill, under which is a Cave, in the ground of a vast bigness, so named by reason it seems to have two Buttocks sticking out like a Mans, bending to the Ground, the Arch of the Rock is very high, and through it drops of Water fall; with Lights they enter into it, and going between two Rocks near together, lose the sight of day; the passage is so low, that they creep on their Hands and Knees, and come to a dark River running slowly, beyond which they cannot pass. There is another high Hill called Maim Tour, or Main Tor, because maimed, or broken at the top like an old ruined Wall, from which the Sands falls continually, yet the Hill is not diminished, having a spring of matter from whence it is recruited. Elden Hole is remarkable, two miles from Castleton, in the High Peak; the Hole is 30 Yards long, and fifteen broad on the top descending directly into the Earth, but straiter 40 Yards deep; you may see into it above 60 Yards as far as the light coming in at the mouth will admit; throw a Stone in and you may hear it strike ten times on the sides of the Rock in its fall, and no more. The Earl of Leicester in Q. Elizabeth's time, hired a poor man to be let down with Ropes, and to hang in the middle while they threw down Stones thereby to know the depth, having a Pole in his Hand to keep the Stones from hurting him; being let down 100 Yards, he was drawn up again, but whether from the fear of the Rope breaking, or the Stones knocking him on the Head from above, or the Ghosts and Spirits supposed to be there, it's certain he fell start mad, and died 8 days after. And about 60 Years since Mr. Henry Cavendish who had been at Jerusalem, and other parts of the World, hearing of this Place, caused Engines to be made, and one G. Bradley was let down by a Rope 80 Yards, and by another Engine

80

Yards further, and by another 80 Yards further the top of the Rope was faſtned a Bell, to ring if e could go further; when he was let down the third urſcore yards he rung the Bell, & being drawn up was eechleſs for a time, and ſtruck with lameneſs; after e recovered his Speech, he declared that as he deended there were Bones of Deer, Sheep, &c. alſo f Men, and that he was affrighted, but how or in hat manner he could not tell; he lived ſeveral Years, ut never was in his perfect Senſes, nor found of his imbs. Not far hence is a Fountain which ebbs and lows like the Sea, tho' not at the ſame hours, neither s it ſalt. At Buxton is a hot Bath, where out of the ock within the compaſs of 8 Yards, 9 Springs ariſe, of them warm, and the ninth very cold; theſe run rom under a Stone-building, and about 8 paces off ece ve another hot Spring from a Well incloſed with four flat Stones, called St. Anns; near which a cold Spring bubleth up; it is found by experience that great cures have been done by theſe Waters, being good for the St mach and Sinews, and pleaſant to bath in; the effects are thus deſcribed by Mr. Hobbs.

Unto St. Ann the Fountain ſacred is
With Waters hot & cold its Springs do riſe,
And in its Sulphurous Veins there's Medicine lies.
Old Mens numb'd Joints new vigour here acquire,
In frozen Nerves this Water kindleth Fire;
Hither the Cripples halt ſome help to find,
Run hence and leave their Crutches here behind.
The Barren hither to be fruitful come,
And without help of Spouſe go Mothers home.

Pool's Hole is another Cave, ſo called, by ſome, from a famous Thief of that Name, who ſeizing upon Travellers, robbed and murdered them here, it is ſeated at the bottom of a Hill, and the entrance ſo narrow that they are forced to ſtoop much; farther in it is higher, but dark; when they go in with lights, the Roof ſeems to ſhine with Sparks of Fire; going farther over Rocks and Stones like Mountains and

Vallies, a blind River murmurs againſt the Rock; paſſing this over, they creep up another high Rock to a dark Cave; on the ceiling hang Stones like Gammons of Bacon; there is alſo a yellow Stone like a Lyon with a rough Main, and another like an Old Man lying on a Bed; not far hence is another Cave called, Pools Bed-Chamber, all of plain Stone, where is a Rock like a Bed, and a Stone like a Chamber-pot. Joan VVaſt, a blind VVoman in Derby was martyred in this County, who was rather, ſaith Dr. Fuller, an Object of Mercy, than a Subject of Cruelty; ſhe was a ſilly Soul, and indeed an Innocent, though no Fool: This poor woman had a clear Apprehenſion of God's Truth, for the Teſtimony whereof ſhe was burnt by Bains the bloody Popiſh Biſhop, who as he began with Mrs. Joyce one of the beſt, and this Joan Waſt one of the meaneſt Birth in this Dioceſs, ſo no doubt had Queen Mary lived, he would have made his Cruelty meet in Perſons of a middle condition. This Mrs. Joyce being askt why ſhe would not be preſent at Maſs, and receive the Sacrament, anſwered, becauſe ſhe found them not in God's word, otherwiſe ſaid ſhe, I would with all my Heart reverence, and eſteem them. The Biſhop replied, if thou wilt believe no more than is written in the Scriptures, thou art in a damnable condition: At which ſhe was amazed, telling him his words were ungodly and wicked; being brought to the Stake, ſhe prayed earneſtly that God would aboliſh the Idolatrous Maſs, to which almoſt all the Multitude, and the Sheriff himſelf, cried, Amen; then taking a Cup of Beer ſhe ſaid, I drink unfeignedly to all that love the Goſpel of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and wiſh the aboliſhment of Popery; Her Friends pledged her, and ſeveral did Penance for it afterward; when the Fire was put to her ſhe neither ſtrived nor ſtrugled, but with her hands lift up to Heaven, quietly gave up the Ghoſt.

Sir Hugh Willoughby was born of an ancient Family at Riſely in this County; In the Reign of Edward II. he was imployed by the King and the Merchants

of

London to find out the North East Passage to the East-Indies, having three Ships with a large Commission, not dated from the Year of our Lord but from the Year of the World 5515; because in their long Voyage they might have occasion to present it to Foreign Princes: They departed from Deptford May 10. 1553, and after much foul Weather steered N. North West; but August 2. a Tempest arose, wherein one Ship was divided from the rest, and they never saw it again: Sir Hugh holding on his course discovered a Land, which for Ice he could not come near, in 72 Degrees called Willoughby Land, but it appeareth by a Will found in the Pocket of a Person of Quality, that in January 1554, Sir Hugh and most of his Company were then in health, though all soon after frozen to death in the Haven of Arzina in Lapland: The next Summer some other English Ships coming to the place found the Ship intire, and all the Men frozen to death, with an account of all the passages of their Voyage. Lapland hath since been oft surrounded by the English, the VVest part belongs to the King of Sweden, and the East to the Muscovites, they are generally Heathens, as poor in Knowledge as Estate, paying their Tribute in Furs, whose little Houses are but great Holes, wherein they live in the ignorance of Mony. There is a custom in this barbarous Country (as Eye witnesses report) that it is death to marry a Maid without her Friends consent; so if any Man have affection for a Maid, a day is appointed for both of their Friends to meet and see the young couple run a Race; the Maid hath the advantage of starting, and a third part of the Race, so that it is impossible except she be willing ever to be overtaken; if the Maid out-run him, he must never make any further motion to her under a penalty; but if she have any affection for him, though she at first may run hard to try his Love, yet she pretends to stumble or halt, so that he may overtake her.

Thus none are compelled to marry against the Wills; so that in this poor Country married People are richer in content than in other Lands, where many forced Matches cause feigned Love, and real unhappiness. In April 1660 about Chesterfield it rained white Ashes, so that the Fields looked like Snow. This Year, Nov. 20. the River Derwent at Derby, and 5 Miles above, and below for 3 or 4 hours, was totally dried up, and no Water came to the Mills; the Boats were all aground, the Fishes on the Sand, so that Children took them up, and the People went over dry-shod, tho' Derwent is an Inland River, and never ebbs or flows, and is at Derby 100 Foot broad, and 7 or 8 deep, with a quick fierce stream. No. 11. 1662. happen'd a whirl-wind at Derby, whereby the Town was in 4 Minutes damnified 500 Pounds: It blew the Tiles off the Houses, threw down Barns; Trees were torn up by the Roots; it overturned Stone Walls, and broke Gates fastned with Iron Bars into pieces; this Wind was accompanied with flames of Fire, and some affirmed it rained Blood. The Ale of Derbyshire is counted the best and strongest, it is the old Drink of England, tho' a French Poet in King Henry 3. days, merrily jested on it in these Verses.

Of this strange drink so like the Stygian Lake
(They call it Ale) I know not what to make.
Men drink it thick, and vent it passing thin,
Much dregs therefore must needs remain within.

This County hath 6 Hundreds, 10 Market Towns, 106 Parishes, and Elects 4 Parliament Men.

DEVONSHIRE hath the narrow Sea South, the Severn N. Cornwall W. Dorset and Somerset E. The Natives are ingenious in any imployment; and Q. Eliz. use to say of their Gentry, they were all born Courtiers with a becoming Confidence. There was plenty of Silver formerly found in the Parish of Comb Martin, and King Edward I. fetcht Miners out of Derbyshire to dig it, turning to great profit, as appears by a Record in the Tower of London. For. Will. Wy-

mondham

oodham accounted for 270 pound weight of Silver, d he was fined 521 pounds 10 Shillings weight. In s 24th Year was brought to London in fined Silver Wedges 704 pounds 3 Shillings penny weight of lver; next Year 360 Miners were preſſed out of e Peak and Wales to dig it, and great was the pro- in Silver and Lead. In the Reign of Edward III. e Silver was conſiderable toward the Maintenance f the Wars. Theſe Mines being neglected by the Vars of Lancaſter and York were again re-entred y one Bulmer, an Artiſt, in Queen Elizabeths time, ho preſented a Silver Cup made thereof to the Earl f Bath, with this Inſcription alluding to the Metal.

In Martins Comb I long lay hid
Obſcure, depreſt with groſſeſt Soil,
Debaſed much with mixed Lead,
'Till Bulmer came, whoſe Skill and Toil
Reformed me ſo pure and clean,
As richer no where elſe is ſeen.

This County hath many commodious Havens, among which Totnes was famous for Brute's firſt entrance, of whom a *Poet* writes thus.

The Gods did guide his Sail and Courſe,
The Winds were at Command,
And Totnes was the happy ſhore
Where firſt he came to Land.

The Danes firſt entring at Tinmouth to invade this Land about 787, Brightrick King of the Weſt Saxons ſent his Steward to know their Demands, whom they ſlew, yet were forced back to their Ships; but Plymouth prevented the entrance of Invaders, for from this Port Sir Francis Drake, that valiant Sea-Captain, ſet forth in 1577, and in two Years and ten Months, through various Fortunes, Providence being his Guide, and Valour his Conſort, ſailed round the World, of whom one writes thus:

Drake

Drake whom th' incompaſt World ſo fully knew,
Whom both the Poles of Heaven at once did viewe
If Men are ſilent, Stars and Sun will care
To Regiſter their Fellow Traveller.

As he lived moſt of his Time, ſo he died and was buried at Sea; when his Corps was caſt out of the Ship this Verſe was made on him.

Though Romes Religion ſhould in time return,
Drake, none thy Body will ungrave again:
There is no fear Poſterity ſhould burn,
Thoſe Bones which free from Fire in Sea remain.

The Lord C. Howard from Plymouth impeached the entrance of the Invincible Spaniſh Armado in 88 to their own ſhame and his immortal Honour. The Commodities of this Shire are Wool and Clothing. Corn is plentuous with Fiſh and Fowl; Exeter City hath Ditches and Walls a Mile and a half in Circuit, 15 Pariſh Churches and a Caſtle call'd Rugemont, commanding the City and Country about, with a pleaſant proſpect into the Sea; the River Lid by Lidford runs under ground, the ſtream ſinking ſo deep, that it is inviſible, but ſupplies to the Ear what it denies to the Eye, ſo great is the noiſe thereof. In the Pariſh of North Taunton near an Houſe called Bath, is a Pit, but in the Winter a Pool, not maintained by any Spring, but by the fall of rain Water, and dry in Summer, of which it is obſerved (ſaith Dr. Fuller) 'That before 'the death of any Prince, or other accident of im-'portance, it will, though in a hot and dry ſeaſon, over-'flow its Banks, and ſo continue till that which is prog-'noſticated be fulfilled, and that it overflowed four 'times in 80 years laſt paſt. The Hanging Stone is one of the Bound ſtones parting Comb Martin from the next Pariſh, ſo named from a Thief, who ſtole a ſheep and tyed it about his Neck, and reſting himſelf upon this ſtone which is about a foot high, the ſheep ſtruggling fell over the ſtone on the other ſide, and ſtrangled him, which ſeems rather a Providence than a caſualty in the juſt Execution of a Malefactor. We

may

ay add to these Wonders the Gubbings which is a ythia within England, and th[illegible] pure Heathens with- ; This place lyeth nigh Brent Tor on the edge of artmour ; 'Tis reported that about 200 Years ago, wo Strumpets being with Child fled thither, to whom rtain debauched Fellows resorted, & that this was their riginal ; they are a People by themselves, exempt om all Authority Ecclesiastical and Civil ; they dwell Cottages like Swine, being rather Holes than Hou- s, having all in common, and are multiplied without arriage into many Hundreds ; their Language is the ross of the dregs of Devonshire Speech, and the nore Learned a Man is, the less they understand him ; During our Civil Wars no Souldiers quartered among hem, for fear of being quartered by them ; their Wealth consists of other Mens Goods, for they live y stealing Sheep on the Moor ; tis in vain to search heir Houses, being a work beneath a Sheriff and above he power of a Constable ; their swiftness is such, they will outrun Horses ; so healthful, they out-live most men, ignorant of Luxury the extinguisher of life ; hey hold together like Burs, and if you offend one, ll will revenge his Quarrel.

In 959, Edgar a Saxon King, hearing of the beau- y of Elfreda, only Daughter to Orgdarus, Duke of Devonshire, and Founder of Tavistock Abby, sent his Favourite Earl of Ethelwold, who could well judge of Beauty, with commission if he found her such as fame reported, to bring her with him, & he would make her his Queen ; the young Earl upon sight of the Lady was so surprized that he courted her himself, and procu- red her Father's consent if he could obtain the King's. The Earl posted back to the King, relating, 'That 'the Lady was fair indeed, but not answerable to the 'Report of her, yet desired the King that he might 'marry her, as being her Father's Heir, thereby to 'raise his Fortune ; the King consented and the Marri- age was solemnized, yet the fame of her Beauty spread more than before, so that the King doubting he had

been

been abused, resolved to try the truth, and pretending to hunt in the Duke's Park, came to his House, who coming Ethelwold suspecting, he acquainted his Wife with the wrong he did her and the K. in disparaging her Beauty, and to prevent his Displeasure, intreated her earnestly to cloath her self so as might least set him forth; but she resolving to be revenged, and considering now was the time to make the most of her beauty, longing to be a Queen, would not be accessary to her own Injury, but decked her self in her richest Ornaments, which so improv'd her Beauty, that the King was astonisht, and resolved to be quit with his perfidious Favourite; yet dissembling his Passion he went to hunting, where taking Ethelwold at advantage he ran him through, and having made fair Elfrid a Widow, he took her to Wife. We read that Odulphus Son of Orgdarus, Earl of Devonshire, (whether this is uncertain or no) was a Giant like Man, and could break open the Bars of Gates with his Hands. Agnes Priest was burnt at Exeter 1558, her Husband and her own Children were her greatest Persecutors, from whom she fled, because they would force her to go to Mass, she was by Troublefield Bishop of Exeter, condemned for denying the Sacrament of the Altar; after her Condemnation she refused to receive any Money, saying she was going to a City where Money had no Mastery; she was a simple Woman to behold, little of stature, and about 59 Years old. One Child, the last of his Family, was of an Ancient extract at Plimstock, and had great possessions; it happened that hunting in Dartmore, he lost both his Company and Way in a deep Snow; so killing his Horse, he crept into his hot Bowels for warmth, and writ thus with his Blood.

Whoever finds, and brings me to my Tomb,
The land of Plimstock that shall be his Doom.

The night after it seems he was frozen to death, and being first found by the Monks of Tavistock, they hastily provided to inter him in their own Abby; his own

Pa-

rishioners at Plimstock stood at the Ford of the Ri-
r to take the Body from them; but they must rise
ly, yea not sleep at all, who over-reach Monks in
tter of Profit; for they cast a slight Bridge over
e River, carried over the Corps and interred it; and
is since better built, is called Guile Bridge to this
y. Nicholas and Andrew Tremain were Twins, and
unger Sons to Tho. Tremain of Colacomb Esq; such
s their likeness in all parts of Face and Body, as not
be distinguished but by their different Habits,
hich they would sometimes change to make sport,
d occasioned many Mistakes; they felt like pain
ough at a distance, and without any notice given
ey equally desired to Walk, Travel, Sit, Sleep, Eat,
d Drink at the same time, as their Father attested;
this they differed, at Newhaven in France, one was
Captain of a Troop, the other a private Souldier,
e they were both slain 1564. Death being pitiful
o kill them together to prevent the lingring languish-
ng of the Survivor. In 1336, John de Beigny L. of
ge-Lifford, having been a Traveller and Soldier in
is Youth, retired home, Married, and had three
ons, of these the youngest went to fight against the
aracens in Spain, whose Valour his Father heard much
ommended, which made him more patiently endure
is absence, but when Death had bereft him of his 2
ldest Sons, he was often heard to say, Oh if I might
nce embrace my Son, I would be contented to die
presently. His Son returning unexpectedly, the old
Man expired with an extacy of Joy; thus if Heaven
should take us at our word in all our random desires, we
should be drowned in the deluge of our own Passions.
T. Stuckly was a younger Brother of an Ancient Fami-
ly near Ilfracomb, a Man of good parts, which himself
knew too well; having prodigally spent his Patrimony
he entred on several Projects; the first was the peopling
of Florida, then newly found out in the West Indies;
so confident was his Ambition that he blushed not to
tell Q. Elizabeth, That he would chuse rather to be
an-

'Sovereign of a Mole Hill, than the higheſt Sub-
'ject to the greateſt Prince in Chriſtendom, addin-
'that he was ſure to be a Prince before his Death;
hope ſaid the Queen, I ſhall hear from you whe-
you are ſettled in your Principality; I will write unt-
you (quoth Stuckly.) In what Language ſaid the Q-
he replied, In the ſtile of *Princes*, To our Dear Sis-
ers; but his project of Florida being blaſted, he tre-
cherouſly attempted what he could not loyally atchieve
going to Ireland and thence into Italy, where he ge-
into favour with *Pope Pius V.* boaſting that with 300
Souldiers he would beat all the Engliſh out of Ireland.
the *Pope* gave him many Titles in Ireland, as Earl o-
Wexford, Marquiſs of Lemſter, &c. and furniſhe-
him with 800 Men, paid by the King of Spain fo-
this Iriſh Expedition, in paſſing to which Stuckly land-
in *Portugal*, juſt when K. Sebaſtian, with two Moor-
iſh Kings, were going into Africa, Stuckly ſcorning
to attend, is perſwaded to accompany them; landing
in Africa, Stuckly gave this ſeaſonable Counſel, 'That
'they ſhould refreſh their Souldiers two or three days,
ſome of whom were ſick by the tempeſtuous paſſage:
but this would not be heard, K. Sebaſtian was furious
to ingage, and ſo in the Battle of Alcaſer their Army
was wholly defeated, where Stuckly loſt his Life.

A fatal Fight, where in one day was ſlain
Three Kings that were, and one that would be fain.

This Battle was fought in 1578. where Stuckly with
his 800 Men behaved themſelves valiantly, till over-
powered with multitude; and ſo ended this Bubble of
Oſtentation. In the *Wars* between Edw. 2. and the
Barons, one John *Poudraſs* a Tanner's Son of *Exeter*,
gave out that he was the true *Edward* the eldeſt Son of
King *Edward* I. and by a falſe Nurſe changed in his
Cradle, and that King *Edward* was a Carter's Son,
and laid in his place; for which Forgery being hanged
and quartered, he confeſſed at his Death, 'That he
'had a familiar Spirit in his Houſe in the likeneſs of a
'Cat, that had aſſured him he ſhould be King of
'England.

England, and that he ſerved in Spirit 3 Years to
ng his deſign about. King Richard III. lay in Ex-
r Caſtle, and being told that the name of it was Ruge-
ont, he was much ſtartled, having heard Wizards
, That he ſhould never proſper after he had met
th Rugemont; but the Devil or his Oracle ſpoke low
liſping, deſirous to hide his Folly and Ignorance; or
ng Richard's guilty Conſcience being frighted, miſ-
ok him, ſeeing not Rugemont, but Richmond, the
le of King Henry VII. was the Deſtruction of this
urper. In the Reign of K. Edward IV. Sir John
wksford, L. Chief Juſtice, living at Annory, of a
eat Eſtate and without Children, grew Melancholy,
d calling the Keeper of his Park, charged him with
gligence in ſuffering his Deer to be ſtoln, command-
g him if he met with any one in his Night Walk that
ould not ſtand or ſpeak, he ſhould not fail to kill
m who ever he were. Having thus provided to
d his doleful days, he in a dark Night conveyed him-
lf out of his Houſe, and walked alone in his Park;
e Keeper in his Circuit hearing one coming toward
m, asked who was there, but no Anſwer being made,
d him ſtand, which he would not, ſo the Keeper
ot him dead, and coming to ſee, found it to be his
aſter.

In 1558 Twiford was burnt down by ſtraw in a
himney, which fired the Houſe and Town, ſo that
an hour and half it conſumed 400 Houſes, to the loſs
f 150000 pounds in Mony, Plate, Merchandiſe, Houſ-
old-ſtuff, and Houſes, 50 Perſons, Men, Women, and
hildren were burnt; yet by Providence, an Alms-
ouſe, with ſeveral poor People was preſerved, almoſt
midſt the Flames. In 1632. Octob. 21. in the Church
f Withy Comb, during Sermon happened a great
arkneſs, and a terrible Thunder like Cannon, the
arkneſs ſo increaſing that the People could not ſee
ach other, extraordinary Lightning filled the Church
ith Fire, Smoak, and a Smell like Brimſtone, a Ball
f Fire came in at the Window, and paſſed through
the

the Church which ſo affrighted them that ſome fe
on their Knees, others on their Faces, and one upo
another, crying out of burning and ſcalding, all givi
up themſelves for dead: Mr. G. Lyde the Miniſter w
in his Pulpit, and had no harm, but was a ſad Spect
tor of the ſufferings of others, the Lightning ſeiz
on his Wife and burning her Cloths and Body, a
another Woman by her in the ſame manner, but h
Maid and Child ſitting at the Pue door had no hurt
another Woman attempting to run out had her Cloth
burnt, and her Fleſh torn off her Back, almoſt to t
Bones, another had her Body ſo terribly burnt, th
ſhe died; One Maſter Hill had his Head ſo violent
ſtruck againſt the Wall that he died, his Son ſittin
by him received no hurt; another Man had his Hea
cloven, his Skull rent into three pieces, and his bra
thrown upon the Ground whole, the Hair of his Head
thro' the Violence of the Blow, ſtuck faſt to a Pillar
ſome Seats in the Body of the Church were turn

side down, yet those which sat in them had little hurt: A Man going out of the Chancel his Dog running before was whirled about and fell down dead, but the Master stepping back was preserved; The Church was much torn, and a beam breaking in the midst fell down between the Minister and the Clark, and hurt neither, and where the Steeple and Church was most rent the least hurt was done, one Maid was killed by the Stones which fell from the Steeple as fast as if thrown by 100 Men; A Pinacle of which beat through into the Church; The Pillar against which the Pulpit stood being whited was turned black; there were 3 Persons killed, and 62 hurt, divers had their linnen burnt, their outward Garments not being singed. The Lightning past, and the People in a terrible amaze, a Gentleman said, Neighbours in the Name of God shall we venture out of the Church? The Minister answered, let us make an end with Prayer, for it is better to die here then in another place; but the People seeing the Church so terribly rent over their heads, durst not proceed in their Devotions, but went out. At that time a bowling Ally near the Churchyard was turned into Heaps and pits, as if plowed. And at Brixton near Plymouth fell Hailstones as big as a Turky Egg, some of 5, 6, and 7, Ounces: This County hath 33 hundreds, 32 Market Towns, and 394 Churches; and Elects 26 Parliament.

DORSETSHIRE hath Devonshire W. Somerset and Wiltshire N. Hantshire E. and the narrow Seas S. It abounds in Wheat, Cattle, Wool and Kersies. Dorchester the Chief Town, was formerly walled, whereof some part standeth on the W. and S. sides; the Trench like a Quadrate, contains 1750 paces, it was destroyed by the Danes. Bedbury is now a decayed Castle, tho' once the Court of the West Saxon Kings; so is Cerne, where Austin the Monk broke down the Altars of the Saxon God Hell, whom they worshipped as the Preserver of their Health, Shaftsbury likewise wherein one Aquilla, (either Man or

Eagle) is reported to have propheſied of future times. In this City Edward Son of Edgar, who was murdered at Corf Caſtle by his Step Mother to make way for her own Son, was buried. In the Reign of King Edward II. the Earl of Lancaſter married a Lady from Camelford, who was taken from him by one Richard Martin a Lame Dwarf, who challenged her for his Wife, alledging he had lain with her before the Earl married her; the Lady being examined confeſſed it was true, and the ugly fellow in her right claimed the two Earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury. In 1311 the Church of Middleton, with all the Monuments were conſumed with Lightning. In 1348 a Plague was brought from beyond Sea into the Town on the Sea Coaſt of Dorſetſhire, which raged ſo, that ſcarce the tenth Man was left alive in the Kingdom. In 1505 K. Philip ſailing out of Germany into Spain was driven by Tempeſt upon the Coaſt of England, & landing at Weymouth, was invited by Sir Tho. Trenchard to his Houſe, who ſent word to K. Henry the 7. of his arrival; He glad to have his Court honoured by ſo great a Prince, ſent the Earl of Arundel to wait upon him with a Gallant Troop of 300 Horſe, and for more ſtate he came by Torch light. Though King Philip had reaſons to haſten his Journey, yet not to diſtate K. Henry he came Poſt to Windſor, where after magnificent entertainment, King Henry when they were private laying his hand upon K. Philip's Arm, ſaid, Sir 'you have been ſaved upon my Coaſt, I hope you will 'not ſuffer me to wreck upon yours; the King of 'Caſtile asking him what he meant, I mean, ſaith 'the King, that Hair brain'd Fellow the Earl of Suf-'folk who being my Subject is protected in your 'Country, and begins to play the Fool when all others 'are weary of it. The King of Caſtile anſwered, I 'thought Sir your Felicity had been above theſe 'thoughts, but if it trouble you I will baniſh him. 'King Henry anſwered, 'That his deſire was to have 'him delivered up, the King of Caſtile a little con-

fuſed

ed ſaid, 'That can I not do with my Honour: ell then, ſaid the King, the matter is at an end; at the King of Caſtile, who much eſteemed King nry, ſaid, Sir you ſhall have him, but upon your Honour your ſhall not take away his Life; I promiſe it pon my Honour, ſaid K. Henry; and he kept his omiſe, for he was not put to Death, during his Reign; t he took ſuch order that his Son Henry 8th cut off Head; this Earl had lately gone over to Flanders the Lady Margaret King Henry's ſworn Enemy, hich made the King doubt of his Intentions; after- ng Philip had received the Order of the Garter, d Prince Henry that of the Golden Fleece, the King Caſtile departed. In 1558 at Blackmore, in the riſh of Armitage, a piece of Ground of three Acres, moved over another Cloſe, with the Trees and Fen- s thereon, ſtopping up an High-way which led to ere, the Hedges incloſing it as before, and the Trees anding upright, only one Oak of 20 Load fell down; the place whence it removed remained a great deep t. In 1613. Aug. 7. The Town of Dorcheſter was nſumed with Fire, ſave a few Houſes near the Church, d Goods to the value of 200000 pounds. yet no man eriſhed therein. In June 1653, a black Cloud was en over the Town of Pool, which diſſolved in o a ower of Blood, and fell warm upon Mens hands, me green Leaves with thoſe Drops upon them ere ſent to London. The Foreſt of the White Hart ſo called, becauſe Henry III. coming hither to hunt, nd having taken other Deer, he ſpared a beautiful hite Hart, which afterward Tho. de Lynd a Gentle- an with others took and killed, for which the King id a Fine upon him, and the whole County, and e Lands they held pay to this Day every Year a m of Mony into the Exchequer, called, 'White Hart Silver'; My ſelf, ſaith Dr. Fuller, have paid a ſhare for the Sauce, who never taſted any of the Meat, ſo that it ſeems King's Veniſon is ſooner eaten ſhan digeſted.

Mr. Ignatius Jordan was born at Lime Regis, and when a young lent to Exeter, to be brought up a Merchant in this City, he at last came to be Mayor, and was a Justice of Peace 24 Years; yet his beginning was very mean, which he was always ready to acknowledge; when some threatned him with Law Suits, and that they would not give over while he was worth a groat, he cheerfully told them, 'That he should be 'then but two pence poorer than when he came first 'to Exeter, for said he, I brought but six pence with me hither; He would often say, He wondred what rich Men meant they gave so little to the Poor, and yet raked so much together for their Children; do you not see, said he, what becomes of it? Reckoning up divers examples of such as heaped up much for their Children, who consumed it all; on the other side he spoke of such as had small beginnings, and became rich, particularly himself, 'I came, said he, 'but with a groat or six pence to this City, had I had 'a shilling in my Purse I had never been Mayor of Exeter. In his Troubles in the Star-Chamber, when one told him he was sorry that the Lord Keeper was against him, He answered, 'I have a greater Lord-'Keeper than him, the Lord is my Keeper I will not be afraid. He was famous for Justice and Charity in his Life, and at his death left large Legacies to the Poor of this City and County. He died in 1640. This County hath 29 Hundreds, 19 Market Towns, and 248 Parishes, and Elects 20 Parliament Men.

DURHAM hath Northumberland N. divided by the Rivers Derwent and Tyne, York S. the German Ocean E. Cumberland & Westmorland W it abounds with Coal, Lead, and Iron. Near Darlington whose Waters are warm, there are 3 Pits wonderful deep, called Hell Kettles, judged to come of an Earthquake in 1179. For on Christmas day at Oxenhal, the ground heaved aloft like a Tower, and continued immoveable till even, and then fell with so horrible a

Noise

noise, as affrighted the Inhabitants, and the Earth wallowing it up, made in the place three deep Pits; it is reported that B. Tonston put a Goose into one of these Pits, which was found in the River Tees, if so these Kettles have passages under Ground. From the River Weer at Butterby, in Summer issues a salt reddish Water, which the Sun makes white, and growing thick becomes salt, which the People use. In the Reign of William I. Wolstan was Bishop of Durham, and Lanfrank reporting him insufficient for want of Learning, the King commanded him to put off his Pontifical Robes, and leave his Bishoprick, when by Divine Inspiration, Wolstan answered, A better than 'you, O King, bestowed these Robes upon me and to 'him will I restore them; and going to K. Edward the Confessors Shrine, who made him a Bishop, and putting off his Robes, he struck his Staff upon his Monument which stuck fast (saith the Author) in the Stone, and could not be drawn forth but by himself, which so terrified both Lanfrank and the King, that they intreated him to take his Robes again and keep his Bishoprick. When King Edward the III. was victorious in France, the Scots with David Bruce their King invaded England with 60000 Men, and marched to Durham, supposing none but Priests and Shepherds were left at Home, such vast numbers being abroad upon Service, but they found it otherwise, for several Lords in the North, with the Bishop of York, Durham and others of the Clergy, gathered such great Forces that by the Animation of Q. Philip (who though big with Child, rode in Person through the Troops, to incourage them) meeting the Scots at Nevils Cross, they defeated their great Army, and took King David Prisoner, with the Earls of Fife, Monteith, Murray, Sutherland, Dowglass, the Arch Bishop of St. Andrews and others, and slew 15000 Scots; yet not for want of Valour, especially in the King who had two Spears hanging in his Body, his Leg desperately wounded with an Arrow, his Sword and other Weapons beat

out of his Hand; and yet disdaining to be taken, endeavoured to provoke the Englisth to kill him, and John Copland Captain of Roxborough Castle, advising him to yield the King struck him so fiercely over the Face with his Gantlet as beat out two of his Teeth; but since he could not force a Death, he must submit to be a Prisoner, and was conveyed by Copland out of the Field; the Queen retired to Newcastle to attend the Event of the Battle, and hearing King David was taken, sent to the Captain to deliver up his Royal Prisoner, which he refusing, she sends over a complaint to King Edward, who ordered him to come to Callice, where he made so discreet a Defence, that he had 500 pound a Year in Land given him, in any place he would chuse near his own dwelling, with order to deliver up his Prisoner to the Queen, which he did at York with such an ingenious Apology as satisfied both her and the Council. King David was Prisoner in the Tower 11 Years, and then was set at Liberty on condition to pay 100000 Marks in 10 years as a Ransom.

Cicely Nevil, whose Fathers vast Estate afforded him a Mansion House for every week in the Year, is a clear instance of humane frail Felicity; she was youngest Daughter to Ralph E. of Westmorland, (of which Family Raby was the chief Seat) who had 21 Children, but she exceeded her Sisters in Honour, being married to Richard Duke of York; she was blessed with three Sons, each born in a several Kingdom, Edward (afterward Edward IV.) born at Bordeaux, George at Dublin, and Richard at Fotheringay. This was her Happiness; behold now her Miseries; she saw her Husband killed in Battle, George Duke of Clarence her second Son drowned in a Butt of Malmsey, King Edward her eldest Son cut off by intemperance in the prime of his Years, his two Sons butchered by their Uncle Crookback Richard, and he himself not long after slain at Bosworth; she saw her own reputation publickly murdered at Pauls Cross by that Son,

taxing

xing his eldest Brother as a Bastard; and yet she was not haughty in her good, nor dejected in her ill state, an Argument of an even and steddy Soul; indeed she lived to see Elizabeth her Grand Child married to King Henry 7th, but had little comfort thereby, the party of the Yorkists were so depressed by him; she lived 35 Years a Widow, and died the 10th of Henry 7th, 1495, and was buried by her Husband in the Church of Fotheringay in Northampton-Shire, the Quire of which being demolished by King Henry 8th, their Bones lay in the Church-Yard without any Monument, till Queen Elizabeth coming thither in Progress, ordered them to be interred in the Church, and two Tombs to be erected over them; so their Bodies wrapt in Lead were removed from their plain Graves, and their Coffins opened; the Dutchess Cicely had about her Neck a Silver Ribbon with a Pardon from Rome, Penned in a fine Roman hand, as fair to be read as if written but yesterday; This Lady was a Benefactress to Queen's College in Cambridge. In former Ages the Bishops had the Royalties of Princes over this Country, and the Inhabitants pleaded the Priviledge not to pass the River of Tees or Tyne to serve in War, whose charge they alledged was to defend the Corps of St. Cuthbert their adored Saint, and called themselves, The Holy Work-Folks; the repute of this Cuthbert and his supposed Defence against the Scots was such that several of our Kings went to his Tomb on Pilgrimage, and gave large Possessions to his Church; among others King Canutus came thither bare foot, and at Cuthberts Tomb inlarged and confirmed their Liberties. This Country hath 4 Wakes, 118 Parishes, and Elects 4 Parliament Men.

ESSEX hath Kent S. divided by the River Thames, Suffolk N. severed by the River Stoure, Cambridge, Hertford & Middlesex W. the 2 latter almost parted by the River Ley, the German Ocean E. This Shire produceth plenty of Saffron, about Walden a fair Market Town which coloured it with the name; it hath the best Oy-

fiers called Walfleet, thought by Pliny to have be[en] ſerved in the Roman Kitchins; likewiſe Cloth, Stuff and Hops; the Air of the Eaſt parts is not counte[d] healthful; Thoſe parts next the Sea are called the Hundreds, fruitful in Cattle: The Vulgar Wits aſtoniſh Strangers with the ſtock of poor People in theſe parts, affirming they have 500 Cows, and 900 Sheep which are indeed but five Cows and 9 Sheep in theſe Hundreds. The chief Town is Colcheſter, built by Coilus the Britiſh Prince in 124 wherein the firſt Chriſtian King Empreſs, and Emperor in the World were born, that is King Lucius, Helena, and Conſtantine, of whom the Poet ſings.

From Colcheſter there roſe a Star,
The Rays whereof gave glorious Light
Throughout the World in Climates far,
Great Conſtantine, Rome's Emperour Bright.

The moſt famous antiquity is Camolodunum, now Maldon, the Royal Seat of Cunobolin, King of the Trinobantes (as by the Mony therein minted appeareth) about our Saviour's Birth, which City Claudius won from the Britains, and therein placed a Colony of Romans: In the Eaſt Promontory in 1380 the Teeth of a Giant were found (if they were not of an Elephant) of a great ſize; In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth more Bones, as monſtrous were digged up. The Monks write, that a Pilgrim was ſent by St. John Baptiſt to King Edward the Confeſſor with a Ring, upon which account his Houſe in this Country was called Have-a-Ring; but the Clergy in thoſe times made no Conſcience to invent Fictions: There were Bones digged up at Neſs near Harwich, which for bigneſs and length amazed the Beholders, I cannot, ſaith Dr. Fuller, think them to be Bones of Men, ſince by the Proportion of the Doors and Roofs of ancient Buildings, if they were ſo big and tall, they muſt go into their Houſes ſtooping if not creeping along, and thoſe who affirm it ſeem as careleſs of their Credit as the Traveller was who ſaid he ſaw Bees as big as Dogs, and yet their

Hives

gerick his Kinſman, of great Nobility among the Engliſh Saxons; this Lady was ſo beautiful that ſhe conquered William the Conqueror, who to obtain her, inriched St. Martins le Grand in London founded by her Father and Uncle King Edward; preferred her two Brothers, William Peveril to be Keeper of Dover Caſtle, and Pain was made Baron of Bourn in Cambridgſhire, He then ſolicited her by the Meſſengers of the Devils Bed-Chamber, ſubtil Pimps and Bawds, and viſited her (like Jupiter) in a Golden ſhower; by theſe Allurements from a King, ſhe was brought to his Bed, unto whom ſhe bore a Son named William, who was Lord of Nottingham; but his Mother touched with remorſe of Conſcience, to expiate her guilt founded a Nunnery at Harpsfield to St. Mary Magdalen, wherein ſhe ſpent her days. In 1171 at St. Oſyths was ſeen a Dragon of a wonderful bigneſs, which where ever it moved, burnt the Houſes. K. Edward 3 commanded Hubert de Burg, Earl of Kent, to be apprehended, who having notice, roſe at Midnight, and fled into a Church in Eſſex; the Officers found him on his Knees before the high Altar, with the Popiſh Sacrament in one hand, and the Croſs in the other, yet they ſeized and carried him Priſoner to the Tower of London; Roger Niger, then Biſhop, made complaint to the King of this violence done to Holy Church, and would not be ſatisfied till the Earl was carried back to the Church again, though well guarded there; however this ſaved the Earls Life, for the King's Anger cooled, and he was reconciled to him. In 1510 in Dengey hundred near Southminſter, Mice over-run thoſe Marſhes, rearing up the Grass by the Roots, and poiſoned it with their venemous Teeth, ſo that the Cattle which grazed there died; at length a number of ſtrange painted Owls came, no Men knew whence, and devoured all the Mice. There happened the like in Eſſex. In 1548, Forty Four Perſons ſuffered Martyrdom in this County, among whom was William Hunter, a young Man of 19 years old, born

born of Religious Parents, who instructed him in the Truth, and sent him Apprentice to London, where refusing to go to Mass, he went home to his Parents at Brentwood; and going into a Chappel there, found a Bible, which whilst he was reading, a Sumner came in, & asked him whether he could expound the Scripture; he answered, He did only read it to his Comfort. The Sumner replied, 'It was never a merry World 'since the Bible came forth in English. Hunter answered, say not so, for Gods sake, for it is Gods Book, 'out of which every one ought to learn how to please 'God; and I pray God that we may have the blessed 'Bible amongst us. Ay, said the Sumner, I know 'your mind well enough; you are one of those that 'do not like the Queen's Laws, but you and many 'more must turn over a new leaf, or else you will broil 'for it. Pray God give me Grace, said Hunter, that 'I may believe his Word and confess his Name, what 'ever comes of it; Nay, said the Sumner, you con'fess the Devils Name, and will all go to him. The Sumner then fetch a Priest out of a blind Ale-house, who finding Hunter reading, reviled him, asking what he thought of the blessed Sacrament of the Altar, whether it were not really Christ's Body and Blood; Hunter said, 'He found no such thing in Scripture. 'Ah, quoth the Vicar, now I find you are an Here'tick. Hunter replied, Would you and I were both tied to the Stake, to try whether of us would stick 'closest to our Faith. The Priest informing against him, he was brought before Bishop Bonner, who finding him firm to his Principles, set him in the Stocks in his Gate-House, where he lay 2 days with a Crust of brown bread, and a Cup of cold Water: After imprisonment three Quarters of a Year, the Bishop condemned and sent him to Brentwood to be burnt, where his Father and Mother came to him, 'Beseech'ing God he might continue constant to the end, his 'Mother added, she was happy in bearing such a 'Child, who could find in his Heart to lose his Life

for

for Christ's sake; at the Stake he kneeled down, and read the 51. Psalm. Then the Sheriff said, here is a 'Letter from the Queen, if thou wilt recant thou 'shalt live, otherwise thou shalt be burnt. No quoth 'William, I will never recant; and so he was fast-'ned to the Stake. He then said, Good People, 'pray for me while you see me alive. Adding Son of God shine upon me: And the Sun immediately shone out of a thick Cloud so full in his face, that he was forced to turn his head aside. Fire being kindled, he lift up his hands to heaven, saying, Lord, Lord, receive my Spirit. And so ended his Life in the Flames.

John Laurence was burnt at Colchester, whose Legs being lame with Irons, and his Body weak with cruel usage he was carried to the Stake in a Chair, and burnt therein. Many young Children about the Fire crying out to him, Lord strengthen thy Servant and keep thy Promise; which seemed an effect of Divine Providence, who out of the Mouths of Babes and Sucklings had ordained Strength. Thomas Hawks Gentleman, was troubled for refusing to baptize his Child after the Popish fashion. This Man going to the Stake, promised his Friends to give them some solemn Token of the comfort of his Conscience; so whilst his Body was burning, he raised up himself, and having the Sense, yet no fear of the Fire, joyfully clapped his Hands over his Head, to the admiration of all. There was an Idol called the Rood of Dover-Court, to which multitudes went in Pilgrimage: Divers zealous Protestants at Dedham much troubled to see this wicked Idolatry, went in a Frosty Moonshine night ten miles to the place where the Idol was, they found the Church Doors open, the Priests boasting the power of this Rood was such, that no Man could shut them. These Persons taking the Image carried it a quarter of a Mile off, and there burnt it; for which three of them were hanged in Chains. In 1605. a great Porpus was taken at Westham in a little Creek alive, a Mile and half within the Land, and

a few days after a Whale came up the Thames, whoſe length was judged to exceed the largeſt Ships in the River; but taſting the freſh Water, ſhe returned to Sea. This Country hath 20 Hundreds, 21 Market Towns, and 15 Pariſhes: It cleets eight Parliament Men.

GLOCESTERSHIRE hath Worceſter and Warwick N. Oxford and Wiltſhire E. Somerſet S. Hereford with the River Wye W. Malmsbury, the old Hiſtorian thus deſcribes it; 'The grounds of this 'Shire throughout, ſaith he, yield plenty of Corn 'and Fruits, one through the Natural goodneſs of 'the Ground, the other by diligent manuring and 'tillage, ſo that it would provoke the moſt lazy 'to take pains; Here the Highways and Lanes are 'full of Apple and Pear Trees, not ingrafted by the 'induſtry of a Man, but growing up naturally, the 'ground it ſelf is ſo inclined to bear Fruit, and thoſe 'in taſte and beauty far exceeding others, and will 'endure till a new ſupply come; there is not any 'County in England ſo thick ſet with Vine-yards as 'this, ſo plentiful of increaſe, and ſo pleaſant in taſte; 'the wines made thereof are little inferiour to the 'French, the Houſes are innumerable, the Churches 'fair, and the Towns very thick, but that which ad-'deth a greater Glory to it, is the River Severn, not 'any in the Kingdom exceeding it for breadth, ſwift-'neſs or ſtore of Fiſh: There is in it a daily Gulf 'or whirl-pool of waves, raiſing up Sands from the 'bottom, driving them upon heaps, and ſometimes 'overflowing its Banks, a great way on the border-'ing Grounds, and then returns into its uſual channel; 'unhappy is the Veſſel, which it taketh full upon the 'ſide, but the watermen being aware of it when they 'ſee it coming turn their Veſſels, and cutting through 'the midſt of it, avoid the danger; this encounter 'of the ſalt and freſh water, is called the Higre, and 'by ſome the Eager, for its fierceneſs, which is ter-

rible with the flashing and noise to those that see & hear it, much more to some who feel it, of which no reason can be rendred since the Thames wherein is the same cause hath no such disturbance. Here how the Poet describes this Higre.

—— Until they be imbraced
In Severns Sove aign Arms, with those tumultuous Waves,
Shut up in narrow bounds, the Higre wildly raves
And frights the straggling Flocks the Neighbouring Cores to flie,
Afar as from the Main it comes with hellish cry
And on the angry front the curled Foam doth bring
The Billows 'gainst the Banks when fiercely it doth fling,
Throws up the slimy Ouze and makes the scaly brood,
Leap madding to the Land, affrighted from the Flood;
O'returns the toyling Barge whose Steersman doth not launch,
And thrust the furrowing beak into her dreadful paunch.

In the 2d of King Richard III. when the Duke of Buckingham intended to pass his Army over the Severn, there was so great an inundation that Men were drowned in their Beds, Houses overturned, Children carried about the Fields swimming in their Cradles, and Beasts drowned even upon the Hills; which continued ten days, and is still called, The great Water. In 1575. Feb. 24. being a hard Frost after a Flood there came down the Severn a swarm of Flies and Beetles, judged to be above an hundred Quarters; the Mills were damned up with them for four days, and then cleansed by digging them out with Shovels. In 1607. a mighty West-wind continuing 16 Hours, brought the Sea into the Severn (after a great Rain, and a Spring Tide) with such violence that it began to overflow its Banks from the Mount in Cornwall along on both sides up into Somersetand Glocestershire: In some places the Waters rose three foot, in others 5 and 7, and in some Towns and Villages higher than the tops of the Houses; so that eight Persons were drowned, much Cattle, divers Churches and Parishes overwhelmed, with much harm in Wales, the damages being reckoned above 20000 pounds.

In 755 Kenwulf, King of the West-Saxons, giving himself up to Debauchery, coming to Mer

a few days after a Whale came up the Thames, whose length was judged to exceed the largest Ships in the River; but tasting the fresh Water, she returned to Sea. This County hath 20 Hundreds, 21 Market-Towns, and 15 Parishes: It elects eight Parliament Men.

GLOCESTERSHIRE hath Worcester and Warwick N. Oxford and Wiltshire E. Somerset S. Hereford with the River Wye W. Malmsbury, the old Historian thus describes it; 'The grounds of this 'Shire throughout, saith he, yield plenty of Corn 'and Fruits, one through the Natural goodness of 'the Ground, the other by diligent manuring and 'tillage, so that it would provoke the most lazy 'to take pains; Here the Highways and Lanes are 'full of Apple and Pear Trees, not ingrafted by the 'industry of a Man, but growing up naturally, the 'ground it self is so inclined to bear Fruit, and those 'in taste and beauty far exceeding others, and will 'endure till a new supply come; there is not any 'County in England so thick set with Vine-yards as 'this, so plentiful of increase, and so pleasant in taste; 'the wines made thereof are little inferiour to the 'French, the Houses are innumerable, the Churches 'fair, and the Towns very thick, but that which ad-'deth a greater Glory to it, is the River Severn, not 'any in the Kingdom exceeding it for breadth, swift-'ness or store of Fish: There is in it a daily Gulf 'or whirl-pool of waves, raising up Sands from the 'bottom, driving them upon heaps, and sometimes 'overflowing its Banks, a great way on the border-'ing Grounds, and then returns into its usual channel; 'unhappy is the Vessel, which it taketh full upon the 'side, but the watermen being aware of it when they 'see it coming turn their Vessels, and cutting through 'the midst of it, avoid the danger; this encounter 'of the salt and fresh water, is called the Higre, and 'by some the Eager, for its fierceness, which is ter-

rible with the flashing and noise to those that see & hear it, much more to some who feel it, of which no reason can be rendred since the Thames wherein is the same cause hath no such disturbance. Here now the Poet describes this Higre.

—— Until they be imbraced
In Severns Sove aign Arms, with those tumultuous Wavers,
Shut up in narrow bounds, the Higre wildly raves
And frights the straggling Flocks the Neighbouring Cores to flie.
Afar as from the Main it comes with hedious cry
And on the angry front the curled Foam doth bring
The Billows 'gainst the Banks when fiercely it doth fling,
Throws up the slimy Ouze and makes the scaly brood,
Leap madding to the Land, affrighted from the Flood;
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In 755 Kenwulf, King of the West-Saxons, giving himself up to Debauchery, coming to Merton to

visit a Wench he kept was there slain, and buried at Winchester. About 1020 Godwin the subtle Earl of Kent, cast a covetous Eye on the Nunnery of Berkly in Glocestershire, so he left there a handsome young Man, seemingly sick, for their Charity to recovery. The Abbess was a fine noble Lady; Godwin gives the young Man charge to long to counterfeit till he had debauched the Abbess, and as many Nuns as he could, and left him Rings, Jewels, Girdles, and such Toys to give them when they came to visit him: The young Man willing to undergo such a Task, so plaid his part, that in a short time he got up most of their Bellies; and then told his Lord how he had sped: The Earl goes and tells the King that such a Nunnery was become a Bawdy-House, procures a Visitation, gets them turned out, and Begs the Land. This Godwin had a mind to another rich Mannor in Sussex, called Boscham, and compl'emented it out of the Arch bishop of Canterbury; for coming to him he said *Da mihi Basium*, give me a Buss or Kiss, an usual Favour from a Prelate; The A. B. answers, *Do tibi Basium*, I give thee a Kiss, and killed him. Upon which Godwin goes to Boscham, and takes possession thereof; and tho' here was no intention in him that passed it away, nor valuable consideration, but a meer Circumvention; yet such was Godwins power, & the A. B. poorness of Spirit, that he quietly injoyed it. These rich Mannors of Berkly and Bolcham are both now met in the Earl of Berkley, his Ancestors being long since possessed of them. In 1276 the Monastery of Glocester was burnt; In King Henry VIII. time, James Son to Sir Alexander Bainham of this County was burnt for Religion; he was bred in Learning, of a Religious Conversation, much addicted to Prayer, and a diligent Reader of the Holy Scriptures. He studied the Law, wherein he was merciful to his Clients, ready to give Council to Widdows, Fatherless, and afflicted, without reward; at last he was comp'ained of to Sir Thomas Moor Lord Chancellor, who at his House at Chelsey laboured

with

with Frowns and Flatteries to withdraw him from the Truth, which not prevailing, he caused him to be tied to a Tree in a Garden (called by him the Tree of Truth) and cruelly scourged him; this not succeeding, he saw him racked in the Tower till he was lamed, because he would not accuse his acquaintance, nor discover his Books; then was his Wife imprisoned and his Goods confiscated, yet at last he was perswaded to abjure, and carried a Torch and a Faggot in St. Paul Church; but hereby he rather exchanged than escaped Fire, feeling such a Fire in his Conscience that he could not be quiet till he had asked God and the World forgiveness in the Protestant Congregation, who met privately in a Ware-house in Bow-lane; on the Lord's Day he went to St. Austins, the next Parish Church to St. Paul's, that the Antidote might be brought near the place of the Poyson, where standing up with the new Testament in his Hand, he declared before all the People with Tears, 'That 'he had denied God, and prayed all the Congrega-'tion to be warned by his fall not to do the like; 'for, said he, if I should not return again to the 'Truth, this Word of God, (holding up his Testa-'ment) would damn me both Body and Soul in the 'Day of Judgment; and intreated them all, rather 'to die presently, than to do as he had done, for he 'would not feel such an Hell in his Conscience again 'for all the World; for this he was apprehended again, 'and cruelly handled; the Bishop of London put-'ting him in the Stocks, and whipping him barba-'rously a fortnight together, to force him again to 'recant, but all in vain, so he was condemned to be 'burnt; and in the midst of the Flames which had 'half consumed his Arms and Legs, he spake these 'words; O you Papists, behold you look for Mira-'cles, and here now you may see a Miracle, for in 'this Fire I feel no more pain than if I were in a 'Bed of Down or Roses.

W. Dangesfield of this County (with his Wife) was imprison-

imprisoned & so cruelly used, that his Legs were almost eaten up with the Irons; after a while the Bp. sent and told him his wife had recanted, who was as well Learned as he, and persuaded him to sign a Recantation which they brought; having signed it they let him go to his wife, & shewing his recantation, her heart was ready to break, crying out, 'Alas Husband, thus long we have 'continued one, & hath Satan now so far prevailed with 'you, as to cause you to break your Vow which you 'made to God in Baptism? This so wrought with him, that he repented of his Apostacy, & soon after thro' extream cruelty they both died in Prison. In 1575. Feb. 16. an Earthquake happened in Glocester, Worcester, Hereford, York, Bristow, &c. the People running out of their Houses for fear. In Tewksbury, Bredon and other places, Dishes, and Books in Studies fell down; in Norton Chappel the People being at Prayers, and feeling the ground move, ran out. Part of Rithing Castle fell down, with divers brick Chimnies in Gentlemens Houses. In 1650. Nov. 30. about Sun rising, the Sky opened in the South west over Standish 5 Miles from Glocester, and there appeared a terrible fiery Sword, shaking with the point downward; the Hilt seemed blew, the Sword of a great length, moving to and fro, and coming lower toward the Earth, there was a long Flame of Fire toward the point sparkling and flaming, to the astonishment of the Spectators; at last the Heavens closing, the Sword vanished, and the Fire fell to the Earth, and ran upon the Ground.

Glocester is the chief City stretched out in length over the Severn. The Cathedral is beautiful, consisting of a continued window work, but hath the loudest praises from the whispering place; within thus described by Sir F. Bacon; 'There is a Church at 'Glocester, saith he, where if you speak against a wall 'softly, another shall hear your Voice better a great 'way off than near at hand, I suppose there is some 'Vault, or Isle behind the wall, and some passage 'to it toward the further end of that wall, against 'which

which you speak, so as the Voice of him that speaketh, slideth along the Wall, and then entreth in at some passage, and communicateth with the Air of the hollow; for it is somewhat preserved by the plain Wall, but that is too weak to give an audible sound till it hath communicated with the back Air. In this Church lies the Unfortunate Robert Duke of Normandy, Eldest Son to William the Conqueror, in a painted wooden Tomb in the Quire, whose Eyes were pulled out in Cardiff Castle, wherein he was Prisoner 26 Years. Here also the unhappy King Edward II. lies under a Monument of Alabaster, deposed by Parliament, who sitting at London sent several Bishops, Lords and Gentlemen in the Name of the State to Kenelworth Castle, to represent to him, 'That the Commonweal had such an irreconcilable 'dislike of his Government, the particulars whereof had been opened in the General Assembly at 'London, that they were resolved he should be King 'no longer: That yet these dislikes had not extended 'so far, as for his sake to exclude his Issue; but that 'with Universal Applause, the Parliament had elected his Eldest Son Edward for their King: That it 'would be acceptable to God, if he willingly gave over 'an Earthly Kingdom for the common good of his 'Country, which they said could not otherwise be 'secured: That his Honour would be never the less 'after his Resignation than before; only the Commonweal would not suffer him to Reign any longer: And finally, they presumed to tell him, That 'unless he did freely renounce his Crown, the People 'would neither endure him, nor any of his Children for their Soveraigns; but disclaiming all Homage and Fealty, would elect one for their King, 'of another Blood and Family. The King having heard of their Message fell down as half dead; but being somewhat recovered, not to himself, but to a sense of his Misery, he brake forth into Sighs and Tears: 'And being (saith Sir Thomas de la More)

more

more ready to Sacrifice his Body for Christ's cau
than to behold the disinheriting of his Sons, or o
casion the perpetual disturbance of the Kingdom
as knowing that a Shepherd should give his Li
for his Flock, answered to this Effect. That h
knew that for his many Sins he was fallen into th
Calamity, and therefore had the less cause to tak
it grievously; that he was sorry the People of th
Kingdom were so exasperated against him, as utter
ly to abhor his having any longer the Soveraignit
over them, but yet it was greatly to his liking
seeming it could be no otherwise on his behalf, th
his eldest Son was so gracious in their sight; and
gave them thanks for chusing him their King. Thi
being said, they proceeded to the short Ceremonie
of his Resignation, which consisted principally in th
surrender of his Crown and other Ensigns of Majesty,
for the use of his Son the New King Edward. Being
thus unking'd, the Ambassadors returned joyfully to
the Parliament at London, with the resigned Ensigns,
and an account of their Employment: He being now
deprived of his Royalty, Crown and Dignity, remained
with his Kinsman the Earl of Leicester, shut up like
a Monk; but his cruel Wife Queen Isabel, who had
been the great Instrument of his Misfortunes, being
told by her wicked Counsellor Adam Tarlton Bishop
of Hereford, that the Earl was too kind to him, she
ordered Tho. Gourney and John Martravers, to take
the King into their custody, who carried him from
Kenelworth to Corff Castle, and then to Briftow,
where they shut him up in the Castle; till upon disco-
very of a design to send him beyond Sea, they convey-
ed him to Berkley Castle; by the way these Villains
exercised divers Cruelties towards him, not permit-
ting him to ride but by night, that he might not be
seen of any, forcing him to ride bare Head; when
he would have slept they hindred him, neither would
give him such Meat as he could eat, but such as he
most loathed; they contradicted him in whatever he
said,

d, perſuading him he was mad, and endeavoured by
ways to break his Heart; yea they often gave him
yſon in his Drink, but the ſtrength of Nature
ercame it; one put a Crown of Hay on his Head,
e reſt made a ſcorn of him; they were afraid any of
Friends ſhould meet him, and to prevent his be-
g known, reſolved to cut off his Hair and Beard, and
oming by a Ditch commanded him off his Horſe to
ſhaven; then ſetting him on a Mole-Hill a Barber
me to ſhave him with a Baſon of cold Water out
the Ditch; telling him, That muſt ſerve at pre-
nt; the miſerable King looking ſternly upon him,
nſwered, That whether they would or no, he would
ve warm Water for his Beard, and to make good
s Word, he ſhed forth a ſhower of Tears; at

length he was brought to Berkley Caſtle, and courte-
ouſly received by Tho. Berkley Lord thereof, who
was allowed a hundred Shillings a day for keeping
him Priſoner. But Queen Iſabel being troubled that
her

her Husband lived, consults again with the wicked Bishop of Hereford, pretending she had frightful Dreams, that if her Husband should be restored, he would burn her for a Traytor, or banish her; the Bishop and others of the Nobility and Clergy finding themselves equally guilty, became uneasie while the King lived, and sent chiding Letters to the Keepers, pretending they gave him too much Liberty, and kept him too high: The Bishop adding this Line at the end,

Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.
To shed King Edwards Blood
Refuse to fear I count it good.

Never was the fallacy of pointings or ambiguity of Phrase more mischievously used for the destruction of a King or Defence of the Contrivers, being so craftily worded, in a double Sense, that the Keepers might find sufficient Warrant, and himself sufficient excuse. The Keepers guessing at the meaning took it in the worst Sense, & putting the L. Berkley out of the Castle, shut up the King in a close Chamber, where with the stench of dead Carcases in the Cellar under him, he was almost poysoned; of which he made complaint to some Carpenters who worked at his Window; but these Wretches perceiving this would not do, they rushed one Night into his Chamber, and casting as many Bolsters on him as 15 Men could carry, pressed them down hard, and not content with that, heated an Iron Spit red hot, and through a *Pipe* like a Trumpet thrust it up into his Body, that no Marks of a violent Death might be seen; but however they were heard, for when thus doubly murdering him, he was heard to roar and cry all the Castle over; Gourney and Mattravers, his Murderers, expecting Rewards, had the Reward of Murtherers, for the Queen and Bishop Tarlton disavowing the Command, threatned to question them for the King's Death, so they fled be-

yond Sea, and Gourney three Years after being ta-
n in France, and ſent for England, was in the way
on the Sea Beheaded; Mattravers flying into Ger-
any, had the Grace to repent, but lived miſerably.
us died this Unfortunate Prince in 1327. half a
ear after his Depoſing. Never was any King turn-
out of a Kingdom in ſuch a manner: Many King-
oms have been loſt by the chance of War; but this
fore the Dice were caſt; no Blow ſtruck, no Battle
ught; done forcibly, and yet without force; vio-
ntly and yet with conſent; both parties agreed, yet
ither pleaſed: For the King was not pleaſed to
ave his Kingdom, and the Queen was not pleaſed
leave him his Life, though he often declared, No-
thing grieved him ſo much as that the Queen his
Wife would never be perſuaded to come and ſee
him. And ſwore devoutly, That from the firſt
time he ſaw her Face he could never like any other
Woman; if ſo, neither Gaveſtone, nor the Spencers
his wicked Favourites, had ſo far debauched him,
to make him diſloyal to his Queen; but ſhe think-
g not ſafe to leave him a part whereby he might re-
over the whole, it occaſioned his miſerable end.
loceſter hath 30 Hundreds, 26 Markets Towns, 280
hurches, and Elects 8 Parliament Men.

HANTSHIRE hath Barkſhire N. Surrey and
uſſex E. the Sea S. Dorſet and Wiltſhire W. from
orth to S. is 54 Miles and from E. to W. 30. It
Fruitful in Corn and Paſture, and hath all the ad-
ntages of the Sea, alſo Wools, Cloths, and Iron;
Vincheſter City flouriſhed in the time of the Romans,
nd is now indifferently Peopled; it is about a Mile and
alf within the walls, hath 6 Gates, ſeveral magnificent
hurches, and is a Biſhop's See. Dr. Heylin ſays the
rder of the Knights of the round Table, was inſti-
uted by Arthur King of Britain, one of the worlds
worthies. It conſiſted of 150 Knights, the names
f the Principal were Sir Lancelot, Sir Triſtram, Sir
Lam-

Lamarock, Sir Gawin, &c. all placed at one round Table to avoid Quarrels about Priority, and the round Table in the great Hall of Winchester is falsly called Arthurs, it being not of sufficient Antiquity, nor containing but 24 Seats. In 959 Edgar the Saxon King hearing the Daughter of a Western Duke praised for her Beauty, was so inflamed that he made a Journey into those Parts, and coming to Andover commanded the Virgin to be brought to his Bed, the Mother tender of her Daughters Honour, brought her Maid in the dark to the King; In the Morning this late Maid made hast to rise; The King loth to part with his supposed fair Lady, ask'd why she made such haste? who told him, she had a deal of work to do, and that her Lady would be angry if she did not rise and dispatch it; But being kept longer then her time, she upon her Knees beseeched him to free her from her angry Mistress; alledging, That she who had been imbraced by the King, ought not to serve any other. He perceiving the Deceit, reproved the Lady, and turned it into a Jest; but the Girl pleased him so well, that he made her his Concubine, whereby she ruled over them who lately commanded her, and loved her intirely, keeping to her alone till he was married to the fair Elfrida; He debauched a Nun named Wolfchild, on whom he begat Edith, after counted a Saint. He did the like with Ethelfleda, D. Ordmards Daughter, who for her Beauty was called the White, on whom he begat his eldest Son Edward; for which seven Years pennance was enjoined him by St. Dunstan. This Edward succeeded him at 12 Years old, in whose Reign was a miserable Famine & Murrain of Cattle, and a fearful Comet appeared, all thought to be signs of Divine Pleasure, for the wrong done to the married Clergy, who were turned out of their Livings only for having Wives according to the Law of God. 'The unmarried Priests said, That 'Christ respected neither the Person nor the Place, 'but had only regard to those that took up the Cross

of

not ſuffering foreign Laws ſhould thy free cuſtoms bind,
and thereby ſhew'dſt thy ſelf of noble Saxon Kind:
Of all the Engliſh Shires be thou ſirnam'd the Free,
And foremoſt ever plac'd when they ſhall marſhall'd be.

Mr. Selden writes thus, When Will. the Conqueror had got the Day, he came to Dover Caſtle, the Lock and Key of the Kingdom, that he might ſubdue Kent, a ſtrong and populous Province, and ſecure himſelf from the Invaſion of Enemies; which when Stigand A. B. of Canterbury, and the Abbot of St. Auſtins, who were the chief Lords and Governours of Kent underſtood, they aſſembled the Commons, and told them of the danger of their Country, the Miſeries of their Neighbours, and Pride of the French, & that the Engliſh were born free, & the name of Villain or Bondman was not heard among them; but now Slavery only attends us, ſaid they, if we ſubmit to the inſolency of our old Enemies; and offered to command, and die with them in defence of their Freedom and Country, whereby the People encouraged, concluded to meet at Swanſcomb, two Miles from Graveſend, where keeping private in the Woods, they waited the coming of Duke William with each a green Bough in his Hand, to hide their number, and if occaſion were, to fall upon the Normans; next day the Duke came by Swanſcomb, and was amazed to ſee a Wood marching towards him, for being as he thought free from Enemies, he was now beſet on all ſides with Trees, and knew not but all the other vaſt Woods about were of the ſame Nature; neither had he leiſure to avoid the Danger, for the Kentiſh Men encloſing his Army, diſplayed their Banners, and throwing down their Branches at the ſound of a Trumpet, prepare their Bows and Arrows ready for fight; ſo that the Conqueror, who juſt before thought he had the whole Kingdom at Command, began now to deſpair of his own Life; of which Conſternation the two valiant Prelates taking advantage, preſented

themselves to the Duke, and thus addressed him
' Most Noble Duke, Behold here the Commons
' Kent are come forth to meet and receive you as the
' Sovereign in Peace, upon condition they may
' ever enjoy their Ancient Liberties, Freedoms, a
' Estates, which they received from their Forefather
' If these be denied, they are here ready to give yo
' Battle, being resolved rather to die, than to pa
' with our ancient Laws, or to live in slavery a
' Bondage, the name and nature whereof as it hat
' been hitherto unknown to us, so we will rather ever
' Man lose his Life than endure it. The Conquero
loth to hazard all upon so nice a point, their demand
being reasonable, rather wisely than willingly grante
their desires, and Pledges on both sides are given
Kent yielding the Castle of Dover to her new Kin
William: Among other Customs they retained on
called Gavelkind, that is, Give all kin, whereby Land
are divided among the Male-Children, or if there b
no Sons among the Daughters, by which every one i
a Freeholder, and hath some part of his own to live
upon: By Virtue of this also they are at full Age
and enter upon their Inheritance at 15 Years old, and
it is lawful for them to make it over to any, either
by Gift or Sale, without the Lord's Consent; and the
Son though his Parents be hanged for Felony, suc-
ceedeth in the Lands according to the old Rhime,

The Father to the Bough,
And the Son to the Plow.

King William to secure Kent, placed a Constable in
Dover Castle, and made him Lord of the Cinqueports,
which are Hastings, Dover, Hith, Rumney, and Sand-
wich, to which are joyned Winchelsey and Rye, as
principal Ports, and other small Towns as Members,
which being bound to serve in the Wars by Sea, en-
joy great Priviledges; being free from the payment of
Subsidies, Wardship of their Children, & can be sued in
no Court, but within their own Towns; and of the
Inhabitants therein, such as they call Barons, at the
Cor-

Coronation of Kings and Queens ſupport the Candlſticks over them, and have a Table on the King's right hand, and the Lord Warden, who is always of the Nobility, hath the Authority of Chancellor and Admiral within his Juriſdiction in many Caſes, with other Rights.

Canterbury City was famous in the time of the Romans: The Archbiſhop of Canterbury was called Totius Angliæ Primas, Primate of all England, the Archbiſhop of York, only Primas Angliæ, Primate of England. He is the firſt Peer of the Realm, and hath Precedency of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood or Officers of State; Anſelm to recompence his Service in oppoſing the Marriage of Prieſts, and the Kings inveſting of Biſhops, had this acceſſion of Honour given him by Pope Urban, That he and his Succeſſors ſhould have place at the Popes right foot in all General Councils, the Pope adding theſe Words, we include him in our Orb as Pope of another World. The Cathedral is as large as St. Paul's in London was, between the Body and the Quire hangs a Bell, called Bell Harry, which Henry VIII. brought out of France; there are four Spires like St. Sepulchers, London; on each ſide of the great Weſt Gate are two other Steeples, one called Dunſtan, and the other Arnold Steeples, in each are a pleaſant Ring of Bells; there was in it a Window for which the Spaniſh Ambaſſador offered ten thouſand pound; being the Hiſtory of Chriſt from his Nativity to his Paſſion, but it was battered to pieces; In the Quire Edward called the Black Prince is buried in a Monument of Braſs; underneath this Cathedral is a Congregation of French Proteſtants; the Dutch have alſo a Church in the Biſhop's Palace; There are many other Churches in the City and Suburbs. It is reported by the Monks that in 619. Canterbury being on Fire it raged ſo extreamly, that the greateſt part of the City was burnt down the Flames extending to the Biſhop's Palace; Mellitus the Archbiſhop commanded himſelf to be car-

ried and set against the fiercest Flames, which were in the place of the Martyrdom of the four Saints, where being placed, though grievously tormented with the Gout, yet by his Prayers the Wind suddenly turned, and the Fire was quenched. In the Reign of King Henry II. 1172. Tho. Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, (who was Canonized by the Pope, tho an Arch Traitor to K. and Country) being killed was obscurely buried, but his Body was after taken up and laid in a sumptuous Shrine in the East end of the Cathedral by S. Langton his Successor; To this new Martyr, People from all parts flocked in Pilgrimage, loading his Tomb with such large Offerings that the Church abounded with Gold, Silver and precious Stones; the chief was a rich Jewel offered by King Lewis of France, who required (and be sure was told he had obtained, having bought it so dear) That no Passenger between Dover and Whitesand should perish by Shipwreck. There was such pressing to touch St. Thomas his Body, and kneeling at his Tomb, that the prints of their Devotion, saith Lambert, appear at this day in the Marble Stones, and every Pillar resounded his Miracles; yea the Church dedicated to Christ, was forced to give place to the name of St. Thomas; his Blood was almost matched in vertue with our Saviours, and his old shoe devoutly kissed by Passengers: The Shrine was built about a Mans height of Stone, and upward of Timber, within it was a Chest of Iron, with the Bones of Thomas Becket, and the piece cut out of his Skull; the Timber was covered with Plates of Gold, imbossed with Gold and Jewels of inestimable value, and filled two great Chests, one of which eight Men could scarce carry; all seized for the Kings use, and his Bones burnt to Ashes, 1538. This Epitaph was composed in memory of him.

Super Thomæ Sanguinem quem pro te impendit,
Facnos (Christe) scandere quo Thomas ascendit.

For the Blood of Thomas which he for thee did spend,
Grant us (O Christ) that we may climb where Thomas
(did ascend.

The Pope writ to the English Clergy to make a Holiday for St. Thomas, as they expected Pardon by his intercession to God for them. At Halbaldown was an Hospital erected by Archbishop Lanfrank, wherein was reserved an old shoe, said to be worn by Becket, set in Copper and Christal, and kissed by Passengers. In the Reign of Edward 3. there was variance between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Londoners were curled by the first, because York carried his Cross in that City, but the King ordered they should both carry the Cross in each other's Province, yet in sign of Subjection, the Archbishop of York should send the Image of an Archbishop, or some other Jewel in Gold, to the value of 40 Pounds to Canterbury, and offer it at Beckets Shrine. They report that lying in an old House at Oxford, and finding it want a Spring he struck his staff into the dry ground, from whence issued Water, and it is called to this day St. Thomas's Well; and that a Nightingal disturbing his Devotions, he commanded that thenceforth no Bird of that kind should dare sing there. Many other ridiculous Miracles were invented by Popish Knaves, and believed by Popish Idiots. In 1386. Will. Courtney Archbishop of Canterbury, summoned his Tenants to answer an horrible Trespass, as he called it, which was, That they brought Straw to litter his Horses, not in Carts as formerly, but in Bags; for which wicked Offence, having confessed their Fault, and asked forgiveness, he enjoyned them this Penance, That going in procession bare Foot and bare Leg'd, each should carry on his Shoulder a Bag stuffed with Straw hanging out. Whereupon these Rhimes were made:

This Bag full of Straw I bear on my Back,
Because my Lords Horse his Litter did lack;

If you be not the better to my Lord Graces Horſe, You are like to go Barefoot before the Croſs.

In the Reign of King James I, Dr. G. Abbot A. B. of Canterbury, hunting in a Park, and ſhooting at a Deer, his Arrow by miſchance killed a Man; upon which it was debated, whether he were not become irregular, and to be deprived of his Archbiſhoprick, as having imbrued his Hands (though unwillingly) in Blood, but Biſhop Andrews of Wincheſter, and Sir Henry Martin Advocate, defended him by ſuch weighty reaſons that he was judged regular, and in ſtate to continue in his Charge; yet out of Religious tenderneſs, he kept that day on which it happened as a ſolemn Faſt all his Life after. In 1553. Nicholas Wotton, Dean of Canterbury being Ambaſſador in France, dreamed that his Nephew Tho. Wotton was inclined to be in ſuch a Project, as if not ſuddenly prevented, would be the loſs of his Life, and ruine of his Family; next night he dreamed the ſame again, and knowing it had no influence upon his waking thoughts, he ſeriouſly conſidered it, and reſolved to uſe ſo prudent a Remedy, as might be no great inconvenience to either; writing a Letter to Queen Mary to cauſe his Nephew to be ſent for out of Kent, and to interrogate him in ſuch Queſtions as might colour his Commitment to Priſon, of which he would after give her Majeſty the Reaſon; this was done, and the Queen being married to King Philip, divers Perſons declared, and raiſed Forces againſt her, among whom Sir Tho Wiat of Kent (with whom the Family of the Wottons had an entire Friendſhip) was the Principal, who being defeated, ſuffered Death with many others: and of this number Mr. Wotton probably had been, for he confeſſed that he had ſome ſtrong intimations of Wiat's deſign, and believed he ſhou'd have been engaged if his Uncle had not ſo happily dreamed him into a Priſon.

Rocheſter City is a Biſhop's See, the Cathedral is low and little, ſaith Dr. Fuller, like the Revenues,

hath it, though no magnificence, a venerable
peet of Antiquity: There was a Caſtle built by K.
William I. but now in ruins. In the Wars of the Ba-
ons when K. John was viewing this Caſtle held a-
ainſt him by the Earl of Arundel, he was eſpied by
good Archer, who told the Earl, 'That if he would
but ſay the Word, he would quickly diſpatch the cru-
el Tyrant; God forbid, vile Varlet, ſaid the Earl, that
we ſhould procure the death of the Holy One of
God: Why, ſaid the Souldier, he would not ſpare
you, if he had you at the like Advantage: No mat-
ter for that, ſaid the Earl, let God's Will be done,
he will diſpoſe thereof, but let us not hurt the King.
Chatham joyns to this City, now one of the Royal
Docks for building Ships, of which this Story is re-
corded: The Corps of a Man was caſt aſhore in
this Town, and being taken up, was buried in this
Church-Yard; now there was an Image or Rood in
the Church, called our Lady of Chetham, who next
night rouſed up the Clerk, telling him a ſinful Per-
ſon was buried near the place where ſhe was worſhip-
ped, that offended her Eyes with his ghaſtly grinning,
and unleſs he were removed, (to the grief of good
People) ſhe muſt remove thence and could work no
more Miracles, ſo ſhe deſired him to go with her to take
him up, and throw him into the River again; yet
ſoon after the Body floated again, and was taken up
and buried in the Church-Yard; but from that time
all Miracles ceaſed, and the place where he was bu-
ried continually ſunk; This Tale is told by aged Peo-
ple by Tradition from the Popiſh times of Darkneſs
and Idolatry. In the Reign of King William Rufus all
the Lands in Kent belonging to Earl Godwin were
drowned, and are called Godwins Sands to this Day: It
is ſaid that Thira a Dane, Godwins Wife, uſed to ſell
the beautiful Virgins of England to Denmark at a
dear Rate, to ſatisfie her own Covetouſneſs and the
Danes Luſts, till by a Thunderbolt from Heaven, ſhe
was ſlain. In 1199 The Town of Malling with the

Nunnery were burnt. In 1216. about Maidstone a Monster was found struck with Lightning, which had an Head like an Ass, a Belly like a Man, and other parts differing from any other Creature. In the first of Queen Mary the bravest Ship in England, called the great Harry, of a thousand Tun was burnt by negligence at Woolwich; About this time the Parson of Crondal near Canterbury preaching on Shrove-Sunday, went beside his Text into an impertinent Commendation of the Popes Articles then set forth, and in disgracing the Protestant Religion, speaking thus to the People, 'My Masters and Neighbours rejoyce and be 'merry, for the prodigal Son is come home; for I 'know your Hearts well enough, that most of you 'are like my self; and I shall tell you what happened to me this Week. I have been with my Lord 'Cardinal Pool, and he hath made me as clean from 'my Sins, as I was at the Font Stone, and hath also 'appointed me to publish unto you the Bull of the 'Popes Pardon, (reading it and adding) he thanked 'God that he ever lived to see that day and believed 'by virtue of that Bull, he was as clean from Sin as 'the night he was born; which was no sooner uttered, but he was struck dead, and never stirred more. In 1575. a mighty Whale was cast upon the Isle of Thanet in Kent 20 Ells long, and 13 Foot broad from the Belly to the Backbone, and his Tail as broad; the nether Jaw was 12 Foot, and as much between the Eyes, his Ribs and Tongue 15 Foot long, one of his Eyes was more than a Cart with 6 Horses could draw. In 1548. Mr. Arden of Kent by procurement of his Wife was murdered in his own House; his body was laid in a Close hard by, but for two Years after the ground where it lay bare no Grass, but represented as it were a Picture of his Body, only in the space between his Legs and Arms there grew Grass, but where any part of his Body touched, none at all; this miraculous accident was (it may be) both for the Murder, and for the Curses of a Widow Woman,

out

of whose Hands Arden bought this very Close, to
undoing. In 1585. at Mottingham near Eltham
a Field belonging to Sir Peter Hart, the ground be-
to sink so that three great Elms were swallowed up,
the tops falling downward into the Hole, and no part
could be discerned, the place being filled with Water;
the compass of the Hole was about 80 Yards, and a
sounding Line of 50 Fathom could find no Bottom:
Ten Yards distant another piece of Ground sunk near
the High-way so nigh a dwelling House that the In-
habitants were greatly terrified. In 1602. April 20.
thirteen Persons were slain by the Gunpowder Mill at
Redriff. Nicholas Wood of Harlow, Yeoman, eat a
whole Sheep of 16 Shillings price, raw, at one Meal;
another time he eat 30 dozen of Pidgeons; at Sir
William Sidly's he eat as much as 30 Men; at the L.
Wootons in Kent, he eat at one Meal 84 Rabbits,
enough for 168 Men, allowing each half a Rabbit;
he devoured 18 Yards of Black Pudding, and having
eat 60 pound of Cherries, said they were but with
Meat; he eat a whole Hog at once, and after it three
Pecks of Damsons, and this after Breakfast, for he
had eat a pottle of Milk, a pottle of Pottage with
Bread, Butter and Cheese before. He eat in my pre-
sence, saith Taylor the Water Poet, six penny wheat-
en Loaves, three six penny Veal pies, one pound of
Sweet Butter, one good Dish of Thornback, and a
Shiver of a peck Loaf an inch thick, all in an Hour;
the House yielded no more, so he went away unsatisfi-
ed; yet John Dale was too hard for him at Lenham,
who laid a Wager he could fill Woods Belly with whol-
some Victuals for two Shillings, and a Gentleman
added that when he had eaten up Dale's two
Shillings, he should presently eat up a whole Sirloin
of Beef; Dale bought six pots of mighty Ale, and
12 new penny white Loaves which he sopped therein,
the powerful Fume whereof conquered this Conquer-
or, and laid him asleep to the preservation of the roast
Beef, and unexpected winning of the Wager; but

spent all his Estate to provide for his Belly, and though a landed Man, died poor about the year 1630.

In 1652. Adam Sprackling Esq. lived at St. Lawrence in the Isle of Thanet, he had a good Estate, and married Sir Richard Lewkners Daughter, but growing debauched, brought himself into Trouble and spent his Estate; coming home one Night he fell into a Rage against his Wife, a virtuous Lady, and resolving to mischief her, he first struck her with his Dagger on the Jaw, which she bore patiently, saying little to him, but he raged the more against her, and she rising to go away, he struck her with the chopping Knife on the wrist, and cut the Bone in sunder; he then dashed her on the Forehead with the Cleaver, so she fell down bleeding, but recovering her self on her Knees prayed God to forgive him as she did; and to pardon her own Sins; while she was thus praying, her bloody Husband cleft her Head in the midst to the Brains, so that she fell down dead; then he killed six Dogs, 4 of which he threw by his Wife, and chopped her twice into the Leg after she was dead; for this horrid Murther he was Executed, dying desperately, refusing to discourse with Ministers or Gentlemen who came to him. In 1655 Sir George Sonds of Kent had two Sons grown up to that Age, wherein he might have expected most Comfort from them, but the younger, without apparent cause or Provocation, either from his Father or Brother, most unnaturally and barbarously murthered his Brother, concerning which Sir George in a Narrative written by himself, useth these Expressions; 'For my Sons wickedness I must 'needs say Cains was not greater, for he did it in the 'Field, and first talked with his Brother, and had 'some pretence of Reason for it, because Abel and 'his offering was more respected, but thou Jays he, 'didst murther thy Brother basely and inhumanely, 'not in the Field, but in his Bed; thou didst not talk 'and dispute it with him, but didst kill him sleeping, 'and couldst hear nothing but sad Groans from him;

'for

'nor didst thou do it with a Sword or manly Weapon, but with a butcherly Cleaver didst beat out his Brains, and as if that had been too little with a most cowardly Steeletto thou didst stab him seven or eight times in and about the Heart; thou couldst have no such pretence as Cain had, for thou wast ever equally respected with thy Brother; even prophane Esau came short of thee, he did but resolve to kill his Brother, but when he met him he repented and imbraced him; but thou didst go thro' with thy work in the height of Malice, and when thou hadst brought me to him, after thou hadst slain him, I saw not any relenting in thee, nor one Tear drop from thine Eye, for that foul Fact. Judas did betray his innocent Master; but thou didst more, for thou didst kill thine innocent Brother; Judas did but deliver up his Master to the Judge for Tryal, but thou wast Judge & Executioner thy self; He might plead that the Devil (after he had the Sop) entred into him, and that he was hired for 30 pieces of Silver; thou had no Devil, nor any hire but thy own malicious Nature; he did it in the dark Night, as ashamed the Light should see so foul a Fact; but thou in the fair Morning when the Sun was risen, and shined clear; He gave his Master time to pray before he took him; but thou didst kill thy Brother sleeping, not suffering him to wake or speak, only to sigh and groan, and that most sadly, yet all moved thee not, &c. This young Man was executed for this horrid Fratricide, and so this worthy Knight lost both his Sons at one time.

Two Watermen of Gravesend, one named Smith, and the other Gurnay, being hired by a Gallet to carry him to Tilbury Hope, intending to go to a Fair in Essex to buy Cattle; these Villains perceiving he had Mony, one of them cut his Throat, and the other taking his Mony, threw him overboard; this Murther was concealed divers Years, but in 1656 these Murtherers drinking together fell out, and one accu-

sed

led the other of the Murther, and he again accused him upon which being apprehended they confessed the Fact and were hanged in Chains at Gravesend. In 1658. June 3. a Whale came up to Deptford, many Boats made out after her with harping Irons, she spouted forth much Water and Blood, and roared like a Lyon, beating her self up and down till she came below Greenwich, and there turned up her Belly and died; she was 59 foot long, and 15 foot high as she lay on her Belly. September 3. following, Oliver Cromwel died; three days before was such a tempestuous Wind, as overthrew Houses, Trees, &c. and did much mischief. In 1660. Aug. 24. At Dover was a great Storm of Hail, with Thunder and Lightning, some of the Hailstones were four Inches about; the damage was 50 pound in Glass Windows. In 1622. July 2. happened a Whirlwind in Mason Duffeld: At Dover the Wind took up divers sheafs of Corn, a vast height into the Air, and carried them over the Town two or three Miles into the Sea, it threw some Calves, and small Cattle into a Ditch; and an Hoy in the Road was almost over-set by it. August 4. seven great Spouts were seen in Dover Road, about a quarter Seas over, half a mile asunder, & ran about half an hour, they were big at both ends, and slender in the middle, bigger than those in the Streights, and are unusual in these Seas. This County hath 5 Laths, 67 Hundreds, 29 Market Towns, and 408 Parishes. It elects 10 Parliament-Men.

LANCASHIRE hath the Irish Sea W. York E. Cheshire parted with the River Mersey S. and Westmorland N. It is a County Palatine, and replenished with all Necessaries, yielding Corn, Flax, Grass, Coals, with Fish, Flesh and Fowl; the Brigantes the ancient Inhabitants were subdued by the Emperor Claudius, who secured it by Garrisons, as appears by Inscriptions found in Walls, and Altars erected to their Emperors; It is famous for the 4, 5, 6 and 7 Hearies all derived from John Duke of Lancaster. The Shire Town Lancaster is more pleasant in Situa-

tion

on, than rich in Inhabitants, the Beauty lies in the Church, Caſtle, and Bridge; Manchester is a Town of great Antiquity, ſeated upon a Stony Hill, and beneath the Town are quarries of Stone; It excels the Towns about it for Beauty, Reſort and Clothing, alſo for the Market-place, the Church and Colledge. In this Province King Arthur is reported to have routed the Saxons in a Battle near Douglas, a little Brook near Wiggan. Near Fourneſs Fells, or Hills, is a great ſtanding Water, called Winander Mere, very deep, 10 Miles over, and all paved with Stone as it were in the Bottom, it breeds a Fiſh called a Chare, no where elſe to be found. At Fernby the People uſe Canal or Turfs, both for Fewel and Candle, which when they dig they find under them a black Water, on which ſwims a fat oily matter, wherein are little Fiſhes, which the Diggers catch: on the top of Pendle Hill grows a Plant called Cloudesbury, as tho' it came out of the Clouds; this Hill ſome Years ago did the County much harm, an extraordinary Water guſhing out of it; it is an infallible ſign of Rain, when the top of it is covered with a Miſt; here are three great Hills not far diſtant, ſeeming to be as high as the Clouds, Ingelburrough, Penigent, and this Pendle; In the Reign of Queen Mary the Biſhops put out a Mandate, that comely Roods or Images ſhould be ſet up in all Churches; ſo the Churchwardens of Cockram agreed with a Carver to make a Rood for their Church, at a certain price; but the Image having an ugly grim Countenance, they diſliked it, and refuſed to pay the Workman, who brought them before the Mayor of Lancaſter, a favourer of the Proteſtant Religion, he asked them why they did not pay the Man, 'They replied, they did not like the Grimneſs of his Viſage, ſaying, they had a Man formerly with a handſome Face, and would have ſuch another; Well, ſaid the Mayor, though you like not the Rood, the poor Mans Labour has been never the leſs, and its pity he ſhou'd loſe by it; But

'The

I'le tell you what you ſhall do, pay him the Money you promiſed, and if it will not ſerve you for a God, you may put a pair of Horns on the Head and make a Devi of it. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, a Jeſuit in *Lancaſhire* walking by the way loſt his Glove, and one finding it, followed him apace to reſtore it, but he fearing the worſt, purſued with a guilty Conſcience, leaping over a Hedge fell into a Marle Pit on the other ſide, and was drowned. In 1613. at Standich a Maiden Child was born, having four Legs, four Arms, and two Bellies joined to one Back, one Head with two Faces, one before, the other behind, like the Picture of Janus. In 1662 July 4. At Litham near Preſton a Fiſh was caſt upon the Shoar about 4 Yards long, and as big as a Horſe, the fore Feet were as long as a Mans Arm, the hinder ſhorter, but broader like the Fins of a Fiſh, it roared like a Bear, lived ſome time, and multitudes came to view it. About the ſame time many Perſons often ſaw a Serpent come out of a Wood in length about 6 Yards, and bigger than a Cart Axel-Tree; it ſometimes lay near a Well at Dunkin-Hall, where it made an impreſſion on the Ground, as if an Ox or ſome other large Beaſt had lain there. July 30. at Ormſkirk, happened a Storm of Hail that ſpoil'd the Corn, broke the Windows, and cut the lead in pieces; ſome Hailſtones were 8 inches about, others like Pullets Eggs; all the French Wheat was ſpoil'd, and the Wheat and Barley in the three adjacent Pariſhes much damaged. This County hath 6 Hundreds, 26 Market-Towns, and 61 Churches. It Elects 14 Parliament-Men.

LEICESTERSHIRE hath Lincoln and Rutland E. Derby and Nottingham N. Warwick W. and Northampton S. It is a Champian Country, & abounds with Corn, Cattle, Coals, &c. The chief Town Leiceſter ſtands almoſt in the Heart of the County, which by Etheldred, the Mercian King, was made an Epiſcopal See, but being removed, the Beauty of

the

e Town decayed; yet the Lady Ethelfleda re-edi-
d and incompaſſed it with a Wall, whereby the
ade much increaſed. But in the Reign of King
nry II. the Earl of Leiceſter rebelling, the King be-
ged, took and plundred it, throwing down the
alls, which ſeemed hard to be done, ſome par-
ls remaining like Rocks, by reaſon of the Excellent
ortar. He then commanded it to be burnt, the
aſtle to be raſed, and an heavy Impoſition laid upon
e Citizens, who with great Sums bought their own
niſhment. K. Henry V. called a Parliament at Lei-
eſter, wherein 110 Priories were ſuppreſſed,) be-
uſe they ſpoke ill of his Conqueſts in France,) and
eir Poſſeſſions were given to the King. In 1485.
ing Richard called Crookback, ſet out of this City
o meet the Earl of Richmond (after King Henry 7.)
n Boſworth Field to try his Fortune for the Crown of
ngland: The Van of his Army was led by the Duke
f Norfolk, being 1200 Bow-men, flanked with 200
uriaſſers under the Earl of Surry: The main Battle
King Richard led himſelf, being 1000 Billmen, en-
aled with 2000 Pikes. The King expected the Lord
Stanlys 2000 Horſe to aſſiſt him, of whoſe Fidelity
aving ſome doubt, he took his Son the Lord Strange
s a Pledge of his Loyalty with him. Stanly not ap-
earing, King Richard ſent to him to come preſently
nto his preſence, or elſe he ſwore by Chriſt's Paſſion,
e would ſtrike off his Sons Head before he dined.
The Lord Stanly anſwered, 'That if he did ſo, he
'had more Sons alive, and he might do his Pleaſure;
'but to come, to him he was not determined. Upon
which Richard commanded the Lord Strange to be
Beheaded; but the Armies being in ſight of each o-
ther, his Lords perſwaded him it was now time to
Fight, and not to do Execution; and ſo the Lord
Strange eſcaped. The Earl of Richmond ſent like-
wiſe to the Lord Stanly, but he ſent word, he muſt
expect no Aid from him till the Battles were joyned,
adviſing him to give the onſet; which Anſwer ſtag-

gered

the Earl, becauſe his number was but one half of the Kings; yet for a ſhew he made the Front of his Army thin and broad, which the Earl of Oxford led, Richmond himſelf leading the Battle; the fight began, and their Arrows being ſpent, they came to handy Strokes; and juſt then came in the Lord Stanly to the Earl's Aſſiſtance. King Richard was informed, that the Earl of Richmond with a ſmall number was not far off, who being of great Courage, whereof he was now to give the laſt Proof, made toward him with ſuch Fury that he ſlew Sir Wm. Brandon, who bore the Earls Standard; unhorſt Sir John Cheyney, a Stout Man at Arms; then aſſaulted the Earl of Richmond who for all the King's fury held him off at the Lances point till Sir William Stanly came in with three thouſand freſh Men, and then oppreſt with mul-

titude, King Richard was ſlain; when the Battle was near loſt, a ſwift Horſe was brought him to have ſaved himſelf by flight; but Richard undauntedly refuſed it, ſaying, he would that day make an end of all Battles, or elſe loſe his Life. In this Battle the Earl of Northumberland, who led K. Richard's Reer never ſtruck a Stroke, nor many others, who followed him more for Fear than Love; ſo he who had deceived many, was deceived by many, which was foreſeen by ſome, who cauſed this Rhime to be ſet upon the Duke of Norfolks Tent the night before the Fight.

Jack of Norfolk be not too bold.
For Dickon thy Maſter is bought and ſold.

Yet this Duke continued firm to King Richard, and loſt his Life in his Quarrel. On King Richard's ſide about a thouſand were ſlain. Sir Wm. Catesby, one of his chief Counſellors, with others were two days after Beheaded at Leiceſter. This Battle was fought Aug. 20. 1485. continuing above two Hours. The Earl Knighted ſeveral in the Field, and kneeling down returned thanks to Almighty God for this Victory; commanding all the wounded Men to be cured, whereat the People clapt their hands & cried Kilkenny, King Henry, of which Sir William Stanly taking advantage, he took the Crown of King Richard, which was found in the Field, and ſet it on the Earl's Head, as though he had been elected King by the Voice of the People. The Body of King Richard was ſtript, not a Rag being left to cover his Nakedneſs, and being taken up, was truſſ'd behind a Purſivant at Arms, his Head and Arms hanging on one ſide of the Horſe, and his Legs on the other. Thus all beſmeared with Blood and Dirt, he was brought to the Gray-Friers Church in Leiceſter, and lay a miſerable Spectacle, till with ſmall Funeral Pomp he was there buried. But King Henry VII cauſed a Tomb to be ſet over him, with his Picture in Alabaſter, which at the Suppreſſion of that Monaſtry was defaced, and his

Grave

Grave overgrown with Nettles, is not to be found; only the Stone Chest, wherein his Corps lay, is made a drinking Trough for Horses at a common Inn in Leicester, and only retaineth the Memory of this Monarch's Greatness: His Body was, 'tis said, carried out of the City, and laid under Bow-Bridge near the Town, upon this Bridge stood a Stone of some height, against which King Richard as he passed toward Bosworth, by chance struck his Spur, which a Witch or Wise Woman observing, said, That where his Spur struck, his Head should be broken; as they say it was, when he was brought back dead. He lived 37 Years, and reigned two Years, two Months. It is memorable, that Sir William Stanly, who saved King Henry's Life, and set the Crown on his Head, was 11 Years after on pretence of dangerous Words, beheaded at Tower Hill by his Order. Mr. Wanly writes, That in St. Martins Church in Leicester, there is this Remarkable Epitaph, 'Here lies the Body of John Heyrick of this Parish, who died 1589, aged 96 Years, who lived with his Wife Mary in one House 26 Years, and had issue by her 5 Sons and 7 Daughters; and in all that time never buried Man, Woman, nor Child, though they were sometimes 20 in Household. The said Mary lived to 97 Years, and died 1611. She did see, before her departure, of her Children, and Childrens Children, and their Children to the number of 142. Matthew Parris relates that a Maid in Leicestershire, being exactly watched, was found in seven years neither to eat nor drink, only on Sundays she received the Sacrament; and yet was fat and in good liking. Which if true, we may well believe, that in the Resurrection our Life may be maintained without Meat and Drink; Near Lutterworth a Miller had murdered one in his Mill, and privately buried him hard by. This Miller removed into another County, and there lived a long time; till at last for the manifestation of God's Justice, he came hither to visit some Friends; while he was there,

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he Miller who now had the Mill, had occasion to dig
eep in that very place, where he found the Carcass of
Man : This being known, they remembred a Neigh-
bour who 20 Years before was suddenly missed, and
nce not heard of ; and thinking who was then Miller,
ehold he was in Town, not having been there
many Years before. This Man was suspected, exa-
mined, confessed the Fact, and was executed for it.
n 1560. Sept. 3. near Worthington a Whirl-wind
ore up Trees by the Roots, and threw down a House
n the Street ; the Chappel was much shaken and the
Chancel in danger of falling : It passed on with great
oise to Worthington-Hall, overturned five Barns,
Gate-House and a stack of Chimnies, it rent a
House, where a Woman and three Children were mi-
raculously preserved ; to which it brought a great
Log of Wood, no body knew from whence : It car-
ried away a Hive of Bees and a load of Thorns,
which could not be heard of, and overturned 20 load
of Wood by the Roots. This Whirl-wind ran about
3 Miles in length, and 20 Yards in breadth ; Some
said, there were Flames of Fire seen in it ; January
1. following, was an Earthquake in Leicestershire,
which came with a noise in the Air, at a distance ;
it shook the Houses, and Men could hardly stand, and
continued a quarter of an Hour. Near Lutterworth
is a Spring so cold, that it turns Straw into Stone.
John Wickliff was Parson of Lutterworth, a Man of
singular Wit, and much conversant in the Scripture :
His Bones were taken up and burnt by the Papists.
Sir Richard Belknap, Lord Chief Justice to King Ri-
chard II. was of this County, who having a design to
destroy certain Lords, sent for the Judges to Notting-
ham, where the Kings many Questions were resolved
into this, " Whether he might by his Regal Power re-
voke an Act of Parliament ? To this all the Judges,
Sir William Shipwith excepted, answered Affirmative-
ly, and subscribed it, though Belknap did it unwil-
lingly, foreseeing the danger, and putting to his Seal,
said,

said, 'There wants now nothing but a Hurdle, an 'Horse, and an Halter, to carry me to the death I de- 'serve; for if I had not done it, I should have died 'for it, and because I have done it, I deserve Death for 'betraying the Lords. Yet it had been more for his Credit, to have adventured Martyrdom in defence of the Laws, than to hazard the Death of a Malefactor in breach thereof, but Judges are Men, and most Men decline that danger they think nearest to them: He and the other Judges were condemned for High Treason in the next Wonder-working Parliament, and hardly had escaped, if the Queen had not interceded for them. This County hath six Hundreds, 200 Parishes and 12 Market-Towns.

LINCOLNSHIRE hath York N. the German Ocean E. Cambridge and Northampton and Leicester W. It abounds in Fish, Fowl, Corn, Cattle, and Flax. Lincoln is well inhabited; It stand on one side of a Hill, where the River Witham bends Eastward, and divided into three small Chanels, watereth the lower part of the City. In the highest part is the Cathedral, a stately structure of rare Workmanship, especially the West-end; it is very ancient, and had 50 Parish Churches in it, whereof at this day only 15 remain besides the Minster. In 1180. an Earthquake overthrew many Buildings, and the Cathedral was rent in pieces. About this time the Bishoprick of Lincoln was so long void, that a certain Hermit of Tame prophesied there should be no more Bishops of Lincoln; but he proved an untrue Prophet, for after 16 years Vacancy, Jeffery the King's Bastard Son was preferr'd it; of whom it is said, That he was more skilful in fleecing, than feeding his Flock. This gallant Bishop would usually protest, by the Honour of his Father; but the King's Chaplain told him, Pray Sir remember the Honesty of your Mother as well as the Royalty of your Father. He put in his Episcopal Seal, The Seal of Geffery Son of the King of England. A poor Husbandman coming to Ri-

chard

chard Groſtead, Biſhop of Lincoln, challenged kindred of him deſiring to be preferred to an Office he was unfit for: Couſin, ſaid the Biſhop, if your Cart be broken, I will give you a new one, or Seed to ſow your Land, but a Husbandman I found you and a Husbandman I leave you. In 1537. King Henry 8th. by Advice of the Lord Cromwel, ſent aboard Injunctions, whereby the People were permitted to have the Bible, Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, and all the Articles of the Chriſtian Faith in Engliſh, to be taught by all Perſons to their Pariſhioners; which ſo inraged the Papiſts, that in Lincolnſhire 20000 aſſembled, againſt whom the King went in Perſon, who by perſuaſion winning their chief Leaders, brought the reſt upon Pardon to ſubmit: But when he had done the work of Mercy, he ſent the Duke of Suffolk, Sir John Ruſſel and others to do the work of Juſtice, who cauſed Nicholas Melton, and a Monk who called himſelf Captain Cobler, with 13 other Ring-leaders of the Sedition to be executed. In 1564. a monſtrous Fiſh was driven on the ſhore at Grimesby 19 Yards in length, his Tail 15 Foot broad, and 6 Yards between his Eyes, 15 Men ſtood upright in his Mouth to get the Oyl. Job Hartop was born at Bourn, and went in 1568. with Sir John Hawkins to make diſcoveries in New-Spain. He was a Gunner in Queen Elizabeth's Ship called the Jeſus of Lubeck; long and dangerous was the Voyage, eight of his Men being killed at Cape Verd, and the General wounded with poyſoned Arrows, but a Negro drew out the Poyſon with a Clove of Garlick. He firſt writ of that ſtrange Tree, which may be termed, The Tree of Food, affording a Liquor which is both Meat and Drink; the Tree of Rayment, yielding Needles wherewith, and Thred whereof Mantles are made; The Tree of Harbour, Tiles to cover Houſes, being made out of the ſolid parts thereof. Job was his Name, and Patience was with him; for he with others was by his General left on Land for want

want of Proviſions, and after many Miſeries came to Mexico: He continued a Priſoner 23 Years; that is two at Mexico, one in the Contractation Houſe in Sevil, another in the Spaniſh Inquiſition in Triana, 12 a Gally Slave, four with the Croſs of St. Andrews at his Back in the Everlaſting Priſon, and three a Drudge to Hernando de Soria, ſo high did the Inventory of his Sufferings amount. So much of his Patience: now ſee the end the Lord made with him: Whilſt inſlaved to Hernando, he was ſent to Sea in a Flemiſh Veſſel, which was taken by an Engliſh Ship, and ſo he ſafely landed at Plymouth, December 2. 1590. and died ſoon after. Sir William Mounſon of an Ancient Family in this Shire, was from his Youth in Sea Service, wherein he attained to great Perfection. Queen Elizabeth having cleared Ireland of the Spaniſh Forces, to prevent a Relapſe, altered the Scene of War from Ireland to Spain, from defending to invading; and Sir Richard Leviſon being Admiral, and Mounſon Vice-Admiral, they in 1602. went to Portugal, where without drawing a Sword they killed, Trading on thoſe Coaſts, no Ships daring to go in or out of their Harbours; there they had intelligence of a vaſt Carract bound to Siſimbria, of 1600 Tun, richly laden from the Eaſt-Indies, and reſolved to aſſault it, though it ſeemed in an invincible Poſture, and was a Gyant to our Pigmy Ships, and had in her 300 Spaniards. The Marqueſs de Sancta Cruce lay hard by with 13 Ships, and all were ſecured by a well fortified Caſtle: But nothing is impoſſible to the Engliſh Valour, with God's Bleſſing. After an hot Diſpute for ſome hours, with the invincible Arguments of Fire and Sword, the Carract was conquered, the Wealth taken therein amounting to a Million of Crowns. But though the Goods might be valued, the Good got thereby was ineſtimable; for ever after the Spaniards beheld the Engliſh with admiring Eyes, and quitted the thoughts of Invaſion. This worthy Knight died in the Reign of King James I.

In

In 1614 great Inundations happened in Lincoln-Shire, and the parts Adjacent, the Sea, entring 12 Miles into the Land. In 1606. at Brampton near Gainsborough an Ash Tree shook both in the Body and Boughs, and there proceeded from thence Sighs and Groans, like those of a Man troubled in his Sleep, as if he felt some sensible Torments. Many climbed to the Top, where they heard the Groans more plainly than below. One being a top spoke to the Tree, but presently came down astonished, and lay groveling on the Earth Speechless three Hours, and then reviving said, Brampton, Brampton, thou art much bound to Pray. The Author of this News was Mr. Vaughan a Minister there present, who heard and saw these Passages, and told Mr. Hildersham of them. The Earl of Lincoln caused one of the Arms of the Ash to be lopped off, and a hole to be bored into the Body, and then was the sound or hollow Voice heard more audible then before, but in a kind of Speech they could not understand.

In

In 1666. was a Storm of Thunder in Lincolnshire with Hailstones bigger than Pidgeons Eggs, and some like Pullets Eggs, and there followed a terrible Tempest, attended with an unusual Noise; at Welborn it overthrew most of the Houses to the Ground, tore up Trees by the Roots, scattering abroad much Corn and Hay, but by Providence, only one Boy was killed. At Willingore the next Town it overthrew some Houses, killing two Children with the fall. In the Church of the next Town it dashed the Spire-Steeple to pieces, and so rent the Stone and Timber-work, that only the Body of the Steeple was left standing. It threw down many Houses, Trees, and Out Houses in this Town, and in two others at a distance; it had the Appearance of Fire, and moved in a Circle, though its general course was direct. It passed thro' Nottinghamshire, some Hailstones were 9 Inches about, it extended above 60 Yards in breadth. In the Forrest of Sherwood it overthrew 1000 Trees, and brake one short off in the Body, three Foot thick. It overthrew Wind-Mills, Boats in the River, and in one Town of 50 Houses it left but 7 standing. That Evening over Derby Town, appeared a fiery Sword hanging in the Air, strange Fires were seen hanging over Nottingham, so that some coming home from a Country-Market thought the Town to be on Fire in three places. April 26. 1661. at Spalding, Bourne, &c. it rained Wheat, some Grains were thin and hollow, others firm, and would grind into Flower, Pecks of it were taken out of Church-Leads, and other Houses leaded, and several who were Eye-Witnesses brought up quantities to London.

There is a Proverb in this County, as mad as the baiting Bull of Stamford; the Original was this, Earl Warren Lord of this Town in the time of King John, standing upon the Castle Walls of Stamford, saw two Bulls fighting for a Cow in the Meadow, till all the Butchers Dogs pursued one of the Bulls (being Mad with Noise and multitude) quite through the

Town

Town. This ſight ſo pleaſed the Earl, that he gave all thoſe Fields called the Caſtle-Meadows, where the Bull-duel began, for a Common to the Butchers of the Town, after the firſt Graſs was mown, upon Condition they find a Mad Bull the day ſix weeks before Chriſtmas, for continuing the Sports yearly. Some think the Men muſt be as mad as the Bull to take delight in ſuch dangerous Paſtime, ſince by God's Providence more than Mans care no more miſchief is done. Sir Wm. Huſſee was born in this County, he was Lord Chief Juſtice to King Edward IV. and lived till King Henry 7. In whoſe firſt Parliament many Members were returned who being K. Hen. Friends, were attainted by Richard 3 & diſabled to ſit in Parliament, & it being incongruous they ſhould make Laws for others, who were themſelves out-lawed, King Henry remitted the Caſe to the Judges; who agreed with Sir W. Huſſee upon this ſafe Opinion, mixed with Law and Convenience; 'That the Knights and Burgeſſes attainted by courſe of Law ſhould forbear to come into the Houſe till a Law were paſt for reverſing their Attainders. It was moved incidently, what ſhould be done for the King himſelf, who likewiſe was attainted; the reſt agreed with Sir Will. Huſſee, 'That 'the Crown takes away all defects and ſtops in Blood, 'and that by the Aſſumption thereof, the Fountain 'was cleared from all Attainders and Corruptions. He died in the 10. of Henry 7. Peregrine Berty, Lord Willoughby of this County, was a valiant Commander both in France, and the Netherlands, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; he could not brook the Flatteries of the Court, ſaying, He was none of thoſe little Animals who could creep on the Ground. The Camp was his Element, being a great Soldier with a ſuitable Magnanimity. When one ſent him an inſulting Challenge whilſt he lay ſick of the Gout, he returned anſwer; That though he was lame of his Hands and Feet, yet he would meet him with a piece of Rapier in his Teeth. He once in a Battle took a

Spaniſh Gennet managed for the War, intended for a Preſent to the King of Spain, and was deſired by a Trumpeter from the General to reſtore it, offering a thouſand pound for him, or an hundred a year during his Life, the Lord replied; That had it been any Commander he freely would have ſent him back, but being but an Horſe he loved him as well as the King of Spain himſelf, and would keep him. This Lord lies buried under a ſtately Monument at Eresby. This County hath 30 Hundreds, 35 Market-Towns, 630 Pariſhes, and Elects 12 Parliament Men.

MIDDLESEX Air is healthful, eſpecially about Highgate, divers long viſited with Sickneſs, not curable by Phyſick, having recovered by that ſalutary Air. The Soil is fruitful, hath on all ſides ſumptuous Houſes and pretty Towns; Harrow Hill is the higheſt in this County, under which lies fruitful Fields, eſpecially about Heſton which yield ſuch fine Flower that the King's Bread was formerly made thereof, and Queen Elizabeth received no Money from theſe Villages, but took her Wheat in kind for her own uſe: Hampton Court is a Royal Palace, firſt built by Cardinal Wholſey, one ſo magnificent in his Houſe-building that we may admire his Houſe-keeping and Houſe-furniſhing: He beſtowed this on King Henry 8th, who erected it to be an Honour, and enlarge it, and when other Royal Palaces found their fatal Period, as Holdenby, Otlands, Richmond, Theobalds, and Nonſuch, Hampton Court continued in its former State, of which one thus writes;

I envy not its happy Lot, but rather thereat wonder,
There's ſuch a rout our Land throughout of Pallaces by (Plunders.

But it is now rebuilt with extraordinary Splendor by K. William and Q. Mary. Otterly Houſe built in a Park by Sir Tho. Greſham, who here magnificently entertained Q. Elizabeth, who found fault with the Court as too great ſaying, it would appear more handſome

if divided by a Wall in the middle; Sir Thomas in the Night ſends for Workmen from London, who ſo ſpeedily and ſilently apply their buſineſs, that the next morning diſcovered that Court double which the night had left ſingle; it is queſtionable whether the Queen were more pleaſed or ſurpriſed with the ſudden performance thereof; the Courtiers ſaid it was no wonder, he could ſo ſoon change a Building, who could build a Change: Others reflecting on ſome Differences in his Family affirmed, That any Houſe is eaſier Divided than united. Edward the VI. Son of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane, was born at Hampton Court, 1537. He ſucceeded his Father, and was eminent in his Generation, ſaith Dr. Fuller, ſeeing the Kings of England fall under a fivefold Diviſion. 1. Viſibly vicious, as King Edward the Second. 2. Rather free from Vice than fraught with Vertue, as King Henry the III. 3. Thoſe in whom Vices and Vertues were ſo equally matched, as it was hard to decide which got the Maſtery, as in King Henry VIII. 4. Whoſe good qualities beat their bad ones quite out of competition, as King Edward I. 5. Whoſe Virtues were ſo reſplendent, that no Faults (humane Frailties excepted) appeared in them, as in this King Edward VI. He died July 6. 1553 and pity it is that he, who deſerved the beſt, ſhould have no Monument erected to his Memory. Smithfield in London being Fonners Shambles, and the Bonfire General of England, no wonder if ſome Sparks flew into the Neighbourhood, as Barnet, Iſlington, Stratford and Bow, where 20 Perſons were Martyred. Mr. John Denby, burnt at Uxbridge, began to ſing a Pſalm at the Stake, but Dr. Story cauſed a Faggot to be hurled in his Face, which ſo hurt him that he bled; yet we may believe this Martyrs Song made Melody in the Ears of the God of Heaven. The laſt Battle in England between Lancaſter and York, was fought at Barnet, 1472. by King Edward 4. who beating the Earl of Warwick who was for King Henry the

6. was incamped on a Heath near Barnet, came in the Evening from London hither. He would not suffer a Man to stay in the Town, but lodged with his Army near the Enemy (by reason of a thick dark Mist, raised some say, by Frier Bongey the Conjurer) with as much silence as possible, to keep them from knowing of their Approach; Great Artillery they had both, but Warwick more than King Edward, who in the night fired at the King's Army, but did little hurt, because they shot over 'em; on Easter day in the morning both Armies were ordered for Battle; the Right Wing of Horse was led by the Marquess Montacute, and the Earl of Oxford; the Left of Horse by the Duke of Exeter, and the main Battle of Bills and Bows by the Duke of Sommerset; King Edward's Van was commanded by the Duke of Glocester, the main Battle (in which King Henry was Prisoner) by King Edward himself, and the Lord Hastings brought up the Rear, the Fight held 6 hours without advantage on either side, only Warwick's Van seemed by the Courage of the Earl of Oxford, to overmatch King Edwards, and some flying towards London carried News, that the Earl of Warwick had won the Field, and so perhaps he had, but for a strange misfortune, for the Earl of Oxford's Men, having a Star with Streamers on their Liveries, as King Edwards had the Sun; the Earl of Warwick's Men, by reason of the Mist, not distinguishing it shot at the Earl of Oxford's Men; whereupon the Earl of Oxford cryed out, Treason, Treason, and fled with 800 Men. After great Slaughter on both sides, King Edward having the greater number caused a recruit of fresh Souldiers to come on reserved to that purpose, which the Earl of Warwick observing, being of invincible Courage, rushing into the midst of his Enemies he adventured so far, that he was struck down and slain; some write, That seeing the desperate condition of his Army, he leapt on his Horse to fly, and coming to a Wood where was no passage, one of King Edward's Men killed and

stript

ſtript him to the Skin; Montacute thinking to relieve his Brother loſt his Life, and left the Victory to K. Edward; there were ſlain on both ſides 10000; And hereby King Edward again got the Kingdom, and King Henries Friends not being after able to raiſe any conſiderable power, he was ſent to the Tower, and there murdered by the Duke of Gloceſter.

I ſhall not ſpeak any thing of London, *having publiſhed a Book of the ſame price with this, of Hiſtorical Remarks and Obſervations of the ancient and preſent State of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *wherein the moſt conſiderable Particulars relating thereto, for ſeveral hundred Years paſt are ſuccinctly declared.*

Middleſex hath 7 Hundreds, 4 Market Towns, and 73 Pariſhes, beſides thoſe in London and Weſtminſter, and elects 8 Parliament Men.

NORFOLK. All England, ſaith Dr. Fuller, may be carved out of this County, repreſented not only in the kind, but the degree; for here are Fens, and Heaths, Light, and Deep, Sand and Clay Ground, Meadows and Paſtures, Arable and Woods, yea Woodleſs grounds, ſo that herein is ſufficiency of profit and Pleaſure. It abounds in Corn, Worſteds, Stuffs, Wool, Coals and Rabbets, who are an Army of Natural Pioneers, whence Men learned the Art of undermining; they thrive beſt in barren Ground, and grow fatteſt in the hardeſt Froſts, their Fleſh is fine and wholeſome; if the Scottiſh Men tax our Language as improper, and ſmile at our Wing of a Rabbet, let us laugh at their Shoulder of a Capon; ſtore of Herrings are caught nigh Yarmouth, and vaſt profit raiſed out of them. A Gentleman in Norfolk made above 10000 pound of a piece of ground not 40 yards ſquare, and yet there was neither Mineral nor Mettal it, but a ſort of fine Clay for making choice Earthen Ware, which ſome that knew it ſeeing dug up, diſcovered the value, and ſending it into Holland received ſo much Money for the ſame. It is recorded that

one chief occasion of the Danes invading this Kingdom was the following accident. About 867 one Lothbrook of the Royal Family of Denmark being upon that shore, his Hawk in pursuing her Game fell into the Sea, he to recover her got into a Cock-Boat alone, and by Tempest was driven with his Hawk to the Coast of Norfolk near Rodham; where being seized for a Spy, he was sent to Edmund King of the East Angles; having declared his Birth, and Misfortune, the King for his skill in Hawking, and his other good Parts preferred him; but Berick the King's Falconer envying him, as they were hunting, murdered and hid him in a Bush; Lothbrook was missed, but could not be found; till it pleased God, his Dog which would not forsake his dead Masters Corps, came often fawning to the King, and then went back to the Wood, which the King observing, followed the Hound, who brought him to the place where Lothbrook lay; and Berick being found guilty of the Murder, was sentenced to be put into Lothbrooks Boat without Tackle or Sail, as he arrived here; but behold the Event, the Boat returned to the same place in Denmark, whence it had been driven, as if for Berick to be punished for this Murther; here the Boat being known, Berick was taken, who to free himself from that bloody Fact added Treason to Murder, affirming that King Edward put Lothbrook to death in Norfolk; in revenge whereof Inguar and Hubba, the two Sons of Lothbrook being made Generals of a Danish Army arrived in England, and burnt up the Country, sparing neither Sex nor Age, and breaking into Norfolk, sent this Message to King Edmund, 'Inguar the most victorious 'Prince, dreadful both by Sea and Land, having 'brought divers Countries under his Subjection, is 'now arrived in these parts, where he means to win-'ter, and requireth thee Edmund to be subject, and 'a Vassal to him; to yield up to him thy hid Trea-'sures, and all other the Riches of thine Ance-'tors; 'and so to Reign under him, which if thou refusest

to do, he adjudges thee unworthy both of Life and Kingdom; Edmund hearing this proud Pagan Meſſage, and adviſing with his Council, Go ſaid he, and tell thy Lord, That Edmund the Chriſtian King for the love of a Temporal Life will not ſubmit himſelf to a Pagan Duke, unleſs he reſolve to become a Chriſtian; whereupon the furious Danes, purſued the King to Thetford, who raiſing an Army gave them Battle, but being overpowred retired to Framingham Caſtle, and pitying the Slaughter of his People ſubmitted to the Danes; but becauſe he would not renounce the Chriſtian Religion, theſe bloody Heathens beat him with Sticks, and whipt him with Rods, who ſtill fervently calling upon the name of Jeſus, they were ſo inraged, that binding him to a Stake they with Arrows ſhot him to death, and cutting off his Head ſcornfully threw it into an Hedge; his Body was buried at St. Edmundsbury, whence that Town had its Name.

At Walſingham was a Chappel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and renowned for Pilgrimages to our Lady of Walſingham, thoſe who did not viſit, and preſent her with Offerings, being counted Irreligious; Hear the Deſcription of it by Eraſmus, an Eye witneſs, 'About four Miles from the Sea, ſaith he, is a 'Town that lives on the reſort of Pilgrims to this 'Place; there is a Colledge of Regular Canons, 'which hath ſcarce any other Revenues than from the 'liberality of this Virgin, for the greater Oblations 'are preſerved, but the Mony and other offerings of 'ſmall value go to maintain the Fryers; the Church is 'fair & neat, yet the Virgin dwells not therein, that Honour (forſooth) ſhe hath done to her Son; ſhe hath her Ch. to her ſelf on his right hand; neither doth ſhe dwell there neither, for the building is not finiſhed; 'ſmall light there is in it but by Tapers or Wax Candles 'yielding a pleaſant ſmell; & when you come in, you 'would ſay it were an Heavenly Habitation indeed, it 'ſhining all over with precious Stones, Gold and 'Silver;

This Chappel with all the Trinkets fell in the fall of Monasteries. At [redacted] Bennet in the Holm, was a great Abby built by Canutus the Dane, and so fortified by the Monks with Walls and Bulwarks, that it seemed rather a Castle than a Cloyster, so that Will. the Conqueror could not win it by assault, till a Monk betrayed it into his Hands, upon condition he himself should be made Abbot, which was done, and then the King hanged him up, justly punishing him for his Treachery. King Stephen had only one Son named Eustace, a Prince of much Valour, cut off at 18 Years of Age, some say by drowning and others by this strange Accident, 'That being at the Abby of 'Bury, and denied some Money, he in a Rage went 'and set the Cornfields belonging to it on Fire; 'afterward sitting down to Dinner, at the first Mor-'sel of Bread he put into his Mouth he fell into a Fit 'of Madness, and died; Thus Princes as they make 'Examples are sometimes made Examples to others.

In the 11th of King Henry II was an Earthquake in Norfolk, and other Counties, that overthrew many who stood on their Feet, and made the Bells toul in the Steeples. In his 18th Year the Cathedral at Norwich, with the Houses were burnt. In the Reign of King Richard I. a Jew being turned Christian at Lynn, he was by his own Nation assaulted in the Street, who flying to a Church was followed thither and the Church assaulted; the People in defence of this new Christian, fell upon the Jews, of whom they slew a great number, and pillaged their Houses; by this Example, in other places Multitudes were massacred; some being blocked up in a Castle at York, cut the Throats of their Wives and Children, & cast them over the Wall and then burnt the Castle and themselves; neither could this Sedition be stayed till the King sent the Bishop of Ely to punish the Offenders. In 1417. a great part of Norwich was burnt, and all the Houses of the Friers Preachers, with Two of the Friers

In

In the ſecond Year of Edward VI. was a Rebellion in Norfolk, one Ket a Tanner was the Leader, who incouraged them to pull down Incloſures, and in a ſhort time they grew to a Body of 20000; the Sheriff commanding them in the King's name to depart, elſe he would proclaim them Traitors, had been ſlain had not his Horſe been too ſwift for them; they got Arms and Artillery, and fortified Mouſhold Hill near St. Leonards ſtill by Norwich, where they carried a Face

of Justice and Religion. One Conyers an idle Fellow was their Chaplain, who Morning and Evening read Prayers to them; they ordained a Seat of Judgment in an old Tree, whose Canopy was the Cope of Heaven; in this sate the Tanner as Chancellor and chief Judge, giving out Warrants in the Kings Name, and committed many Persons of Quality to Prison; he was assisted by two chosen out of every hundred among them, from whom Commissions were sent to bring in Powder, Shot, Victuals, and all Necessaries and such as exceeded their Commission were imprisoned, so that this Tree was called, The Oak of Reformation; whence Sermons were delivered to the People, and one by Dr. Parker, which had like to cost him his Life; and growing strong, they presented certain complaints to the King, requiring he would send an Herald to give them Satisfaction: the King, though he took it as an indignity to have such base Fellows capitulate with him, yet returned Answer: "That in October following he would call a Parliament wherein their Complaints should be heard, and "all their Grievances redressed, requiring them in "the mean time to lay down their Arms and return "home, and granting them a General Pardon. This satisfied not the Seditious, but they assaulted Norwich and took it, making the Mayor attend them as their Servant, and returned to Mousehold Hill: Then the Marquess of Northampton, the Lord Sheffeild, with other Lords, 1530 Horse, and a Band of Italians were sent, whom the Seditious stoutly opposed, and much mischief was done on both sides, the Lord Sheffield falling with his Horse into a Ditch, was taken Prisoner, and as he pulled off his Helmet to make himself known, was struck dead by a Butcher; The Marquess not prevailing, the Earl of Warwick was sent with 6000 Foot, and 1500 Horse, and many Persons of Quality; When the Earl approached the Camp of the Rebells, he sent a Herald, offering the King's Pardon if they would disband, which they were

ſo far from accepting, that a lewd Boy turned up his naked Breech to the Herald, and bid him kiſs it; many Skirmiſhes paſſed between the Earl and them, with loſs on both ſides, at laſt they came to a Battle; they placed in the Front all the Gentlemen they had taken Priſoners, deſigning they ſhould firſt be ſlain, of whom yet few were hurt, but of the Rebels above 2000 were killed; and now once again the Earl of Warwick offered them Pardon, but for all their Loſſes they continued obſtinate; at laſt the Earl demanded if they would entertain their Pardon if he brought it in Perſon; this ſo moved them, that they anſwered, 'They knew him to be ſo honourable, that from 'himſelf they would embrace it; So he went and cauſed their Pardon to be read, and confirmed ſo effectually, that all caſt away their Arms, and with one Voice cried, God ſave King Edward: Next day Ket the Arch-Rebel was taken, and hanged in Chains upon Norwich Caſtle, William Ket the younger upon the high Steeple of Winmondham; and 9 other principal Rebels upon the Oak of Reformation; thus ended the Sedition in Norfolk, the day of the defeat of the Rebels being long obſerved as a Feſtival by the Citizens of Norwich, with no leſs joy than the Jews, when they had eſcaped the Sword of wicked Haman.

In the 20th Year of Queen Elizabeth, Matthew Hamon of Hitherſet, three Miles from Norwich, Plow-Wright, for denying Chriſt to be our Saviour, and other Hereſies, was by the Biſhop of Norwich condemned in the conſiſtory, and delivered to the Sheriffs to be executed; but becauſe he had ſpoken ſeditious Words againſt the Queen, his Ears was cut off, and ſeven days after he was burnt in the Caſtle Ditch at Norwich. In her 23d. Year was a Tempeſt of Thunder, Lightning, Whirlwind, and Rain in Norfolk, with Hailſtones like Rowels of Spurs, three inches about; it beat the Corn to the Ground, tore up Trees, and at *Hemming* the Weſt Door of the Church

of 300 pound weight, was blown over the Font, within a Yard of the Chancel; the top of the Church was ript up, and the Lead blown away; five Sheets of Lead wrapt together were blown into a Field without the Church-yard. In her 25th Year, J. Lewis for denying the Godhead of Christ, and other detestable Opinions was burnt at Norwich. At Castor near Yarmouth, a Fish was by East-Winds driven ashore; in length from the Neck to the Tail 17 Yards; the Head was great, the chap of the Jaw three yards and a quarter in length, the Teeth three quarters of a Yard in compass; it had two great EYES, with two great Holes over them to spout Water; the Tail 14 Foot broad; she was four Yards and an half in thickness from the Back to the Belly. In 1656. July 20. being Lord's Day was a Tempest at Norwich, with Thunder and Lightning, the Flames were violent, and the Thunder dreadful; an hour after a black Cloud like the Smoak of a Furnace, cast forth Flames of Fire, then followed a white Cloud, labouring as it were to overtake the other, but the black Cloud covering the City, there arose a Whirlwind, which raised such a Dust in the Streets, they could not discern one another; the Clouds grew thicker in the Southwest, out of which broke forth terrible Lightning and Thunder-claps, with Hailstones 5 Inches about, dashing the Windows in pieces; Cornfields were destroyed; Trees torn up by the Roots; Rabbets, Birds, Sheep, Cows, and Horses killed; the Lightning ran upon the Ground, many Houses being fired by it, and more had been if an extraordinary Rain had not quenched them: The Hail-stones were like flat pieces of Ice.

Sir Richard Venile was a Knight of Norfolk, who when the Scots and English were ready to give Battle in the Reign of King Edward III. a Champion of great Stature, called Turnbull, coming out of the Scots Army, and challenging any English Man to meet him in single Combat, Venile accepts it, marching

towards

towards the Champion, and meeting by the way a black maſtiff Dog, which waited on him, he with his Sword cut him off at the Loins, and after cut off the Champion's Head.

This County hath in it the City of Norwich; 31 Hundreds, 28 Market-Towns, 660 Pariſhes. It elects 12 Parliament Men.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is a Champain Country, populous, and well furniſhed with Noble Men, and Gentlemens Houſes, alſo with Towns, and Churches, ſo that in ſome places 20, and in others 30 Steeples are ſeen at once; Northampton by a dreadful Fire was lately almoſt deſtroyed, but ſince rebuilt with much advantage. There are 7 Churches within the Walls; whereof Allhallows is the chief. At Boughton is a Spring conceived to turn Wood into Stone. 'The Truth is, ſaith Dr. Fuller, it doth in-'cruſt any thing with Stone; I've ſeen a Skull brought 'thence to Sydney Colledge in Cambridge, candied 'over with Stone within and without, yet ſo as the 'Bone remained entire in the middle, as by a Breach 'made therein did appear. This Skull was ſent for by King Charles I. to ſatisfie his Curioſity, and again returned to the Colledge. The River Nen runs South of Peterborough, in the middle is a Gulph ſo deep and cold, that in Summer no Swimmer is able to dive to the Bottom; yet not frozen in the Winter. The Spring whence the Water always bubleth up keeping it from freezing. Robert Braybrook, born in Northamptonſhire, was Biſhop of London, in the 4th of Richard II. 1381. and Chancellor of England; he died 1404. and was buried under a Marble Stone in St. Paul's London; the Body of this Biſhop was taken up firm as to Skin, Hair, Joints, Nails, &c. after the Fatal Fire 1666, for when the Floor fell into St. Faiths, this dead Perſon was ſhaken out of his Tomb, where he had lain 262 Years. His Body was expoſed to view, many coming to ſee this Curioſity. Eli-

zabeth the Daughter of Sir Richard Woodvil, was born at Grafton; she was Widdow to Sir John Gray, who lost his Life for the House of Lancaster, and petitioned King Edward IV. to take off the Sequestration from her Jointure. Beauty is a good Solicitor, where Youth is Judge; the King enamoured of her became a Suitor for a Nights lodging; but she modestly told him, That as she did account her self too mean to be his Wife, so she thought her self too good to be his Harlot. The King finding he could not prevail, resolves to marry her, though to the discontent of his Council, and Mother; who alledged, That her being a Widow might restrain him. The King replied, Whereas you say, Madam, that she is a Widow, and hath already Children: By God's Blessed Lady I am a Batchelor, and have some too; and so each have a Proof that neither of us is like to be barren; so he married her; being the first of our Kings since the Conquest, that married his own Subject: Yet was his Love divided among three other Mistresses, of whom he used to say, The one was the fairest, the other the merriest, and the third was the holiest Harlot in England, as being always at her Beads in the Chappel, when he sent for her to his Bed. His Q. lived to see the Death of her Husband, Murther of her two Sons, Restraint of her self and the rest of her Children; so that she had more of Greatness than Joy, *Height* than *Happiness* by Marriage. She finished Queens-Colledge in Cambridge.

At Fotheringay Castle was acted the Tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots Mother to King James I. In the 29th Year of Queen Elizabeth, 1587. She was the Daughter and only lawful Child of James V. succeeding in her Cradle to the Throne: She was promised in Marriage to King Edward VI. of England, but by the Power of the *Hamiltons*, married to Francis II. King of France. About which time Reformation for Religion began in Scotland as well as in England; and at the Preaching of Mr. John Knox, and other Ministers,

niſters, Images, Altars, &c. were defaced, and the Nobility were told, That it pertained to them of their own Authority to take away Idolatry, and by Force reduce the Prince to the preſcript of the Laws; So the Lords of Scotland oppoſed the Queen Dowager; and each ſent for Aid, ſhe from France, and the Lords from England: But as it ſeemed a bad Example for a Prince to aid Rebellious Subjects, on the other ſide, it ſeemed no leſs than Impiety, not to give Aid to Proteſtants of the ſame Religion; but it ſeemed madneſs to ſuffer the French to be ſo near Neighbours who pretend Title to England. Upon ſuch Conſiderations it was reſolved Queen Elizabeth ſhould aid them, an Army of 6000 Foot and 1200 Horſe being ſent under the Duke of Norfolk into Scotland, who joined with the Lords, where after many light Skirmiſhes, it ended in a Peace between France and England, upon Condition, That neither the King of France, nor the Queen of Scotland ſhould thenceforth uſe the Arms or Titles of England or Ireland; and that both the Engliſh and French ſhould depart out of Scotland, and a general Pardon paſs in Parliament for all that had been Actors in thoſe Stirs. The Peace was ſcarce concluded, when Francis the young King of France died, and left Mary Queen of Scots a Widow. Soon after the Commons humbly moved Queen Elizabeth to marry, who anſwered, That ſhe was already married to the Kingdom of England, and behold, ſaith ſhe, the Pledge of my Covenant with my Husband, ſhewing her Coronation Ring, and if, ſaid ſhe, I keep my ſelf to this Husband, and take no other, yet I doubt not but God will ſend you as good Kings as if they were born of me; ſince we ſee daily, that the Iſſue of the beſt Princes do often degenerate. And for my ſelf it will be ſufficient, that a Marble Stone declare that a Queen having reigned ſuch a time, lived and died a Virgin. She had many Matches propounded, to whom ſhe gave Teſtimonies of Princely Favour, but never Pledges of Nuptial Love.

About

About this time the Earl of Feria who had married the Daughter of Sir William Dormer, being denied leave of Queen Elizabeth for ſome of his Wives Friends to live in England, grew ſo inraged that he perſuaded Pope Pius IV. to Excommunicate her as an Heretick and Uſurper; but the Pope pretending Gentleneſs, writ to her to return to the Unity of the Catholick Church; and offered to recall the Sentence againſt her Mother's Marriage, confirm the Book of Common Prayer in Engliſh, and permit the uſe of the Sacrament in both kinds. But the Queen neither terrified with Feria's Practices, nor allured with the Pope's offers, according to her Motto, *Semper eadem*; Always the ſame; reſolved to maintain that Religion, which in her Conſcience ſhe was perſuaded to be moſt agreeable to the Word of God, and the Practice of the Primitive Church. Queen Mary after the Death of her Husband went from France to Scotland, and ſent Letters to Queen Elizabeth, offering to enter into a League with her, ſo ſhe might by Authority of Parliament be declared her Succeſſor, which was but her Right. To which Queen Elizabeth anſwered; 'That though ſhe would no way derogate from her 'Right; yet ſhe would be loth to endanger her own 'Security, and as it were to cover her own Eyes with a 'grave Cloth while ſhe was alive. The two Queens were both of great Spirits, Mary doubting Queen Elizabeth meant to fruſtrate her Succeſſion, and Elizabeth left the Queen of Scots meant to diſturb her Poſſeſſion, which created Jealouſies between them. The Queen of Scots deſiring to marry again, Queen Elizabeth propoſed the Earl of Leiceſter to her; but ſhe married the Lord Darnly Son to the Earl of Lenox; The next Parliament again moved Queen Elizabeth to marry or declare her Succeſſor to the Crown; ſome boldly arguing, That Princes were bound to deſign a Succeſſor, and that in not doing it, the Queen would ſhew her ſelf no better than a Patricide, and Deſtroyer of her Country. The Queen was content to bear

with

with Words ſpoken in Parliament, which out of it ſhe would never have endured, and commanded 30 of each Houſe to appear before her, to whom ſhe ſaid, 'That ſhe knew what Danger hangeth over a 'Prince's Head, when a Succeſſor is once declared, that 'even Children themſelves, out of an haſty deſire of 'bearing Rule, had taken up Arms againſt their own 'Fathers. and how could better be expected from 'kindred?' And tho' ſhe had given them leave to 'debate the matter of Succeſſion, ſhe bid them be-'ware not to be injurious to their Princes Patience. After which they made no further motion to her. But now the Love between the Queen of Scots, and the Lord Darnly began to cool, and their unkindneſs was fomented by David Riſio an Italian Muſician, the Queens Secretary, who was often private with her when the King might not be admitted: This indignity the Lords made him ſenſible of, and Riſio was killed in a Chamber next the Queen, who being with Child was like by the Affright to have miſcarried. The Earl of Murray baſe Son to King James V. and baſe Brother to the Queen, was the chief Inſtigator of this Murther; of which when the King was ſenſible, he reſolved to be revenged on Murray, who prevented it by cauſing the like to be done to him: For the King in a tempeſtuous Night was ſtrangled in his Bed, and caſt forth into the Garden, and the Houſe Blown up with Gun Powder. This Murther common Fame laid upon Morton, Murray and their Confederates. Morton and Murray laid it upon the Queen. The King thus Murthered, the Queen was adviſed by them to marry Earl Bothwell, the Man that acted the Murther, but upon Condition that reſpect might be had to her younger Son, and that Bothwell might be legally quitted from his former Marriage, and alſo of the King's Murther. So it is plotted he ſhould be brought to the Bar, and Morton being his Advocate, by the Sentence of the Judges he is acquitted; and by conſent of ſome of the Nobility married to the

Queen

Queen, being made Duke of Orkney: so that many thought the Queen was conscious of the Murther which was the thing the Confederates aimed at by this Marriage, who increased the Suspicion, to have the better colour against her; so the same Men who absolved Bothwell, and consented to the Marriage, now take Arms against her; forcing her Husband to fly, and then seize upon the Queen, who clad in a homely Garment, they thrust into Prison in Lochlevin. Queen Elizabeth hearing it, sends Sir Nicholas Throgmorton to expostulate the matter, alledging, That the 'Queen was subject to no Tribunal under Heaven; 'That no Judge on Earth might call her in question, '&c. But they opposing the peculiar Right of that Kingdom, used Buchanans Argument in his Dialogue, 'That in extraordinary Cases the People have power 'both to Create and Depose their Kings. They then perswade her to resign the Kingdom, which if she refused, they threatned to question her for Incontinency, the King's Murther, and for Tyranny; so that through fear she resigned the Kingdom to her Son James, scarce 13 Months old, who was five days after Crowned King; and constituted Murray Vice-Roy during his Minority. Soon after some of Bothwell's Servants were executed for the King's Murther; who cleared the Queen from being concerned. The Queen having been 11 Months Prisoner, made her escape, and raised Forces, which being unexperienc'd were defeated by Murray; so to save her self she travelled 60 Miles in one day, and contrary to the Advice of her Friends landed at Wikington in Cumberland; sending Letters to Queen Elizabeth, that having escaped from her Rebellious Subjects, she was come into England, in hope of her Clemency, humbly desiring that she might be admitted into her Presence. Queen Elizabeth sent her Letters of Comfort, promising her Aid and Defence according to the Equity of her Cause, but denied her Access, since she was held guilty of many Crimes; commanding her to be brought

brought to Carliſle, as a place of more ſafety. Queen Mary deſired to depart to ſome other Country, but upon Conſultation, moſt were of Opinion to have her detained as taken by right of War, and not diſmiſſed till ſhe had made ſatisfaction for aſſuming the Title of England, and the death of Darnly her Husband, who was born one of the Queens Subjects. After this were many Conſpiracies to ſet the Queen of Scots at Liberty. The Pope ſends out his Bulls againſt Queen Elizabeth freeing her Subjects from their Allegiance, and the Duke of Norfolk is beheaded upon her Account. Theſe Contrivances ſeemed to indanger the Life of Queen Elizabeth, and the Invaſion of England: To provide for her ſafety, a number of her Subjects, the Earl of Leiceſter being chief, and others of all degrees, enter into an Aſſociation; wherein they declare, 'That ſince by her Majeſties Life, we and 'all other Subjects enjoy ineſtimable Beneſit, we do 'by this Writing manifeſt our Duty for the ſafety of 'our Soveraign Lady. And to that end, calling to 'witneſs Almighty God, voluntarily bind our ſelves 'in the Band of one firm and Loyal Society; and do 'hereby vow and promiſe by the Majeſty of Almighty God, that with our whole Powers, Lives, and 'Goods, and with our Children and Servants, we 'will faithfully ſerve, and humbly obey our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, againſt all Earthly 'Powers whatſoever, and will purſue by force of 'Arms, and all other means of Revenge, all manner of Perſons, who ſhall attempt againſt her Royal Perſon, &c. to the utter Extermination of them, their Counſellors, Aiders, and Abettors. And if any ſuch wicked Attempt againſt her Royal Perſon, ſhall be taken in hand, and procured by any that ſhall pretend Title to this Crown, by the untimely Death of her Majeſty ſo wickedly procured (which God for his Mercies ſakee forbid) we bind our ſelves joyntly and ſeverally never to allow, accept, or favour any ſuch pretended Succeſſor, by whom, or

'or for whom any ſuch deteſtable Act ſhall be 'attempted or committed, as being unworthy of all 'Government in any Chriſtian Realm or Common-'wealth, and we further vow and proteſt, in the 'Preſence of the Eternal and Everlaſting God, to proſe-'cute ſuch Perſons to Death, and to take the utmoſt 'Revenge upon them that we can deviſe for their O-'verthrow and extirpation. And for the Corroborati-'on of this our Loyal Band and Aſſociation, we do 'confirm the Contents hereof by our Oaths; upon 'the Holy Evangeliſts, with this expreſs Condition, 'That no one of us ſhall for any reſpect of Perſons 'or Cauſes, for Fear or Reward, ſeparate our ſelves 'from this Aſſociation, or fail in the Proſecution 'thereof during our Lives, upon pain of being by 'the reſt of us proſecuted as perjured Perſons, and 'publick Enemies to God, our Queen and Native 'Country. To which Puniſhment and Pains we do 'voluntarily ſubmit our ſelves. In Witneſs of all 'which Premiſes to be inviolably kept, we do to this 'Writing put our Hands and Seals, and ſhall be re-'dy to accept and admit any others hereafter into this 'Society and Aſſociation.

The Queen of Scots apprehending this Aſſociation was deſign'd for her Deſtruction, offers to enter into it her ſelf; To which Queen Elizabeth ſeemed inclining; but it was alledged, *That the Queen could be no longer in ſafety, if the Queen of* Scots *were at Liberty. That the Reformed Religion lay a bleeding, if Papiſts were admitted into the Court Walls*, &c. In the ſucceeding Parliament this Aſſociation was univerſally approved, and enacted in this Form; *That* 24 *or more of the Queen's Privy Council, and Peers of the Realm, ſhould be Authorized under the Great Seal of* England *to make inquiry of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall attempt to invade the Kingdom, or raiſe Rebellion, or ſhall attempt any thing elſe againſt the Queens Perſon for whomſoever, and by whomſoever that layeth any Claim to the Crown of* England, *and that Perſon for whom & by whom they ſhall attempt any ſuch thing,*

ſhall

ſhall be altogether incapable of the Crown, &c. Next year a dangerous Conſpiracy was diſcovered againſt the Queen; for one John Savage being by Dr. Gifford perſuaded it was meritorious to take away the Lives of Princes excommunicate, vowed to kill her: But to make the Queen and Council ſecure, at the ſame time they writ a Book, exhorting the Papiſts in England to attempt nothing againſt their Prince, and to uſe only the Chriſtian Weapons of Tears, Prayers, Watching and Faſting. Babington and other Gentlemen were in this Plot, and the Queen of Scots Cloſet being broke open, a number of Letters were found from Foreign Parts, offering her their Service with 60 Alphabets of Private Characters. Fourteen Conſpirators were executed for this Plot; and Conſultations being held about the Queen of Scots, it was concluded to proceed againſt her by this Law; and divers Lords are Authorized by the Queen's Letters to enquire, and paſs Sentence on all ſuch as raiſed Rebellion, invaded the Kingdom, or attempted any Violence againſt the Queen; theſe went to Fotheringay Caſtle, where Queen Mary was Priſoner, and next day the Queen's Letters were delivered her, which having with a ſettled Countenance read, ſhe ſaid; It 'ſeems ſtrange that the Queen ſhould lay her Com-'mand upon me to hold up my hand at the Bar as 'though I were a Subject, ſeeing I am an abſolute 'Queen no leſs than her ſelf; and eſpecially that I 'ſhould be tried by the Engliſh Laws: But it was plainly told her by the Chancellor and Treaſurer, 'That if ſhe refuſed to anſwer to ſuch Crimes as 'ſhould be objected, they would then proceed againſt 'her though ſhe were abſent. Being brought with much ado to conſent, the Commiſſioners ſate in the Preſence Chamber, and the Queen of Scots being come, the Chancellor ſaid, That the Queen had appointed theſe Commiſſioners to hear what ſhe could anſwer to the Crimes laid to her Charge, aſſuring her that nothing would more joy the Queen than to hear

she had proved her self Innocent; Upon which she rising up, said, 'That though being an absolute Prin-'cess, she could not be compelled to appear before 'them, yet to manifest her Innocence, she was con-'tent to do it. Then the Commissioners opened her Crimes, shewing that by the Confessions of Babington, Ballard, Savage, with Nave and Curl her own Secretaries, she consented to the Invasion of England, and destruction of the Queen; she answered that Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries corrupted, and the rest in hope of Life might be drawn to Confessions which were not true. This she stood in peremptorily, that she never consented to attempt any thing against the Queens Person though she did design her own Delivery, and requested to be heard in full Parliament, or before the Queen her self. But this prevailed not, for Octob. 25. at the Star-Chamber at Westminster the Commissioners met again and pronounced Sentence against her, confirming it by their Seals and Subscriptions, That after the first of June in the 27th Year of Queen Elizabeth, divers matters were compassed and imagined in the Kingdom, by A. Babington and others with the Privity of Mary Queen of Scots, pretending Title to the Crown of England, tending to the hurt, death, and destruction of the Royal Person of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen. In the next Parliament the Peers unanimously presented a Petition, that for the safety of the Queen, themselves and Posterity, the Sentence against Mary Queen of Scots might according to Law be executed; minding her of God's Judgments upon Saul for sparing King Agag, and upon Ahab for not putting King Benhadad to Death. The House of Commons enforcing this Request: The Queen replied, 'I protest my 'chief desire hath been, that for your Security, and 'my own safety some other way might be devised 'than that which is now propounded; but since it is 'now evident and certain that my Safety without her 'Destruction is in a most deplorable State; I am most

'grievously

grievously afflicted, that I who have pardoned so many Rebells, have neglected so many Treasons, either by Silence or Connivance, should now at last exercise Cruelty upon a Prince so nearly allied to me: As for your Petition, I beseech you to rest in an Answer without an Answer: If I say, I will grant your Petition, I shall happily say what I meant not: If I should say, I will not grant it, then cast I my self into Destruction headlong, whose Safety you do so earnestly desire, and that I know you in your Wisdoms would not I should do. After this the Queen upon much Sollicitation, her Fear prevailing, delivered Secretary Davison Letters under her Hand and Seal, to get a Commission under the great Seal drawn upon occasion; who telling her it was ready, and the Seal put to it, she rebuked him for his Hastiness; yet Davison, though charged with Secrecy, imparted the matter to some Privy-Counsellors, and perswaded them the Queen commanded it should be put in Execution. So Beal, Clerk of the Council, is sent down with Letters without the Queen's Knowledge, wherein the Earl of Shrewsbury and others, are ordered to see her put to Death according to Law. And now comes the last Act of this Queen's Tragedy, for the Earls coming to Fotheringay, and reading their Commission; she said; *That she thought the Queen her Sister would not have consented to her Death, as not being Subject to Her Laws, but since it was Her Pleasure, Death should be welcome.* Next Morning, Feb. 8. 1587. she gets up early, and after her Devotions came forth in a Linnen Vail, with an Ivory Crucifix in her Hand; in the Gallery the Earls met her, where Melvin her Servant upon his Knees deplored his Misfortune, that he should be the Messenger to carry this sad News to Scotland; to whom she said, Do not lament Melvin, thou shalt by & by see Mary Steward freed from all Cares; she then came to the Scaffold at the upper end of the Hall, where was a Chair, a Cushion, and a Block, all covered with Mourning; The Dean

of

of Peterborough going to Prayers, ſhe falling upon her Knees, and holding up her Crucifix, prayed with her Servants in Latin; ſhe then kiſſed the Crucifix, and ſigning her ſelf with the Croſs, ſaid, *As thy Arms, O Chriſt, were ſpread forth upon the Croſs, ſo embrace me with the open Arms of thy Mercy, and forgive me my Sins.* The Executioner asking her Pardon, ſhe forgave him; her Women helping off her Garments and breaking forth into Shrieks and Cries, ſhe kiſſed them, ſigned them with the Croſs, and bid them leave lamenting, for now an end of her Sorrows was at hand; then covering her Face and lying down on the Block, ſhe repeated that Pſalm, *In te Domine ſperavi*, &c. In thee O Lord have I hoped, let me never be confounded, &c. At which Words ſtretching forth her Body, her Head was at two Blows cut off. She was buried in the Cathedral at Peterborough, but removed to Weſtminſter, by her Son King James I. This end had Mary Queen of Scots in the 46th Year of her Age, and of her Impriſonment in England 18. A Lady who might have been happy, if ſhe had not been a Queen, and perhaps a Queen too, if ſhe had not been Heir to the Crown of England, ſince all her Endeavours wanted Succeſs, only from the Fear of that Succeſſion. This County hath 20 Hundreds, 13 Market Towns, 326 Pariſhes. It elects 9 Parliament Men.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE abounds in Liquorice, Fiſh, Fowl, Corn, Coals, Water and Graſs: Nottingham the principal Town is ſeated on the ſide of an Hill, having on one hand large Meadows, by the River ſide, on the other Hills with a gentle aſcent. It is large and well built, and hath a ſpacious Market Place. Many ſtrange Vaults hewed out of the Rock are ſeen here, thoſe under the Caſtle eſpecially, one for the Story of Chriſt's Paſſion, engraven on the Walls by David King of the Scots while Priſoner there; Another wherein the Lord Mortimer was ſurprized by King Edward III. ſtill called Mortimer's Hole; with Stairs and Rooms artificially made out

of

of the Rocks: Alſo in that Hill are dwelling Houſes with winding Stairs, Windows, Chimnies, upper and lower Rooms, all out of the hard Rock. The Caſtle was ſtrong and kept by the Danes againſt the Mercians and Weſt Saxons who jointly beſieged it; King Edward the Elder walled it about, ſome parts are yet remaining from the Caſtle to the Weſt Gate, and thence the Foundation may be perceived to the North where in the way ranging with the Bark, ſtands a Gate of ſtone: Its Circuit was 2220 Paces. In the Wars between King Stephen and Maud the Empreſs, theſe Walls were thrown down by the Duke of Glouceſter, the Town alſo ſuffered much by Fire, but is ſince increaſed in Beauty and Wealth. Robin Hood, if not by Birth, yet by his chief Abode, was this Country Man. This Gallant, with litt'e John and 100 ſtout Fellows more, moleſted Paſſengers, of whom our Poet gives this Character.

From wealthy Abbots Cheſts and Churls abundant ſtore,
What oftentimes he took, he ſhar'd among the Poor;
No Lordly Biſhop came in luſty Robins way,
But that, before he went, his paſs to him muſt pay:
The Widow in diſtreſs he graciouſly reliev'd,
And remedy'd the Wrongs of many a Virgin griev'd.

But who made him a Judge, or gave him Commiſſion to take where it might be ſpared, and give where it wanted? His principal Reſidence was in Sherwood Forreſt, though he had another Haunt near the Sea, in Yorkſhire, where Robin Hoods Bay ſtill retains his Name, not that he was a Pyrate, but a Land Thief; and retired to theſe Parts for Security: One may wonder he eſcaped the Hands of Juſtice, dying in his Bed; for the King publiſhing a Proclamation to apprehend him, he fell ſick at a Nunnery in Yorkſhire, called Berkleys, and deſiring to be let Blood, was betrayed, and made bleed to Death: It is ſaid he was of Noble Blood no leſs than an Earl; but having waſted his Eſtate in Riot, meer Penury forc'd him to take this Courſe, in which he was ra-

ther a merry than a mischievous Thief, and may be said to be honestly dishonest, complementing Passengers out of their Money, and never murdered any thing but Deer; yea, this popular Robber generally feasted the Neighbours with his Venison; he seldom hurt any Man, never any Woman, spared the Poor and made prey only of the Rich; He lived in the Reign of Richard I. Two Ayrs of Lannards were found in Sherwood Forest; These Hawks are the Natives of Saxony, and it seems being old, and past flying at the Game, were let loose, where meeting with Lanarets inlarged on the same Terms, they bred together, and proved as excellent when managed, as any brought out of Germany. In the last Year of Queen Mary 1568. a Tempest of Thunder, within a Mile of Nottingham, beat down all the Houses and Churches in two Towns, cast the Bells into the Church Yards, and some Webs of Lead were thrown 400 Foot off. The River Trent runs between the two Towns, the Water whereof, with the Mud, was carried a quarter of a Mile, and Trees were pulled up by the Roots; A Child was taken out of a Mans Hand, and let fall 200 Foot off, of which it died; five or six Men were slain, and neither Flesh nor Skin perished; there fell Hailstones fifteen Inches about.

This County hath 8 Hundreds, 9 Market-Towns, 168 Parishes. It elects 8 Parliament Men.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the Soil whereof is not very fruitful, abounds in Fish, Fowl and Sea-coal, and was formerly a Kingdom; several Kings reigned therein, among others Ethelburgh, who in 617, married his Daughter to Edwin a Pagan, who being hated by King Ethelfride fled to Redwald King of the East-Angles; he being corrupted by Ethelfride, intended to betray Edwin into his Hands, of which he had notice by a Friend, who persuaded him to fly and save himself, to whom Edwin said, 'Whither shall I fly that have already sought for shelter, 'almost in all the Provinces of the Realm, and if

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'do it than ſome other unworthy Perſon: Edwin
'being alone there appeared one to him, ſaith Bede,
'who ſaid, I know well the Cauſe of thy heavineſs,
'what wouldſt thou give him who would deliver thee
'from this Fear, and reconcile thee to Redwald again,
'I would ſaid Edwin, give him all that ever I had.
'And what, ſaid the other, If I make thee a mighti-
'er King than any of thy Progenitors? Edwin an-
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'Heart; the other, laying his Hand on his Head, ſaid,
'When this Token happeneth to thee, then remem-
'ber this time of Tribulation, and the promiſe thou
'haſt made, and the Words I have ſaid unto thee:
And ſo he vaniſht; preſently after his Friend came,
ſaying, be of good Cheer, 'For now Redwald, which
'ſought thy Deſtruction, by the Mediation of the
'Queen is mollified, and is reſolved to keep promiſe
'with thee, and to protect thee whatever comes of
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of Mercia, where Ethelfride was ſlain, and Edwin
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ing him, hired a Villain to murther him, who watch-
ing when he had few with him, run at him with an
invenomed Sword, but one of the Servants interpo-
ſing, received it thro' his own Body, the K. being
wounded with the Swords point that came thro': He
lay long ſick of it, but recovering raiſed an Army a-
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Daughter, he caused it to be Baptized with 12 more of his Family: Then advancing against his Enemies, he obtained the Victory, yet the Glory of the World so dazled his Eyes, that he neglected his Vow of being Baptized, for tho' he heard Paulinus Preach, and left his Idolatrous Service, yet he told him, 'That he 'could not suddenly leave the Religion of his Fore-'Fathers, nor be Baptized but upon mature Delibe-'ration, and the Advice of his Council: Paulinus observing these Difficulties, prayed to God on his behalf, till the Vision of Edwin appeared to Paulinus, who came to the King, and laying his Hand on his Head, asked him, If he remembred that Token? who well remembring it, was so affected, that he was ready to fall down at Paulinus his Feet; but he not suffering it, said, Behold, O King, you have van-'quished your Enemies, and obtained your King-'dom, now perform your Promise, which was to im-'brace the Christian Faith, and to be obedient to our 'Lord Christ. The K. after Consultation with his Nobles was himself, with many of his Subjects, Baptized by Paulinus, and all the Idols were destroyed. During the Heptarchy of the Saxons, there were two Kings in Northumberland, called Osterich and Eanfride, who had been instructed in the Christian Religion by Paulinus; but after they came to Kingly Dignity, they renounced Christ, and returned to their Idols; but as they forsook Christ, he forsook them, and within a Year they were both slain by Cadwaller King of the Britains. In 1276. happened a great Rot by a Sheep of incredible bigness, brought out of Spain into Northumberland. John Duns, called Scotus, was born at Emilden (others for his name say in Scotland) who being brought up in Merton College in Oxford, was learned in Logick, and the intricate Divinity of those Days, so that he was called the Subtile Doctor; he went thence to Paris, where as he was sitting at Table in respect of his Learning, with Charles the Bald, King of France, and behaving himself like a slovenly

ly Scholar, the King jestingly asked him, *Quid interest inter Scotum & Sotum*, what difference is there between a Scot & a Sot; he merrily yet confidently answered, *Mensa*, the Table, intimating that the K. was the Sot; another time the King gave him 2 large Fishes, & a little one in a Dish, bidding him carve to two other Scholars who were tall, himself being little; Mr. John lays the 2 great Fishes on his own Trencher, and gives them the little one: The King smiling said, in good Faith Mr. John you are no fair Carver? yes, Sir very fair, said he, for here (pointing to himself and the two great Fishes) be two great ones, and a little one; and so yonder (pointing to the Scholars) are two great ones and one little one. He went thence to Colen, where he died miserably; for being taken with an Apoplexy, he was too hastily buried; and after a time revived, and in vain calling for help, he knocked his Head against the Grave Stone, & dashed out his Brains, as was afterward discovered; whereupon these Verses were made in Latin, thus Englished.

All Learning taught in human Books, & couch'd in holy writ,
Dun Scotus *dark and doubtful made, by subtilty of Wit:*
No marvel that to doubtful terms of life himself was brought
For with a wile and sub'tle trick, death on his body wrought.
Since she her stroke to kill outright would not him vouchsafe
So he poor Man, (a pitious case) was buried quick in Grave.

In 1339. was an Inundation at Newcastle upon Tine which brake down the Town Wall, six Perches in length, and near a Place called Walkenew, 120 Persons were drowned. In 1402. Patrick Hepburn, a Scots Man, invaded Northumberland, loading his Soldiers with Prey & Prisoners, but in his Retreat, marching carelessly, he was met with by the Earl of Northumberland, and the Flower of his Army slain, and a multitude taken Prisoners; to revenge this, E. Douglas with 20000 entred Northumberland, but at Humilden the English under Henry L. Piercy, named Hotspur, and George Earl of March, put them to flight, killing 10000, and took 5000 Prisoners. In 1657.

Machal Vvian, Minister of Lesbury, being 110 Years Old, who for 40 Years before could not read without Spectacles, yet then his Sight was so renewed, that he could read the smallest PRINT without; he had lost most of his Teeth, and now new ones came, and having been long Bald, his Hair came again like a Childs; he was before feeble, but now his Strength increased, so as to walk some Miles, to study much, and preach twice every Lord's Day. Northumberland is divided into six Wards, hath six Market-Towns, 460 Parishes; it elects 8 Parliament Men.

OXFORDSHIRE, the Air and fruitful Soil whereof are both delicious, takes the name from the English Athens since the time of the old Britains, the Academy being translated from Greekland in Wiltshire to Oxford, as more beautiful in private Houses, and publick Buildings; Mat. Paris calls it the second School of Christendom and the chief Pillar of the Catholick Church, and in the Council of Vienna it was ordained that in Paris, Oxford, Bononia, and Salamanca, Schools should be erected for the Hebrew, Greek, Arabick, and Chaldean Tongues, and that Oxford should be the General University for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It flourished so in the Reign of King Henry III. that 30000 Students were therein resident. There are at present 17 Colledges, 7 Halls, and many Collegiate Churches, all stately Buildings, with great Endowments; noble Libraries, and learned Graduats of all Professions; but the famous Library is that founded by Sir Tho. Bodley, who began to furnish it with Books about 1598. before which King Henry VIII. was a Benefactor thereto, who imployed Persons into divers parts of the World to collect Books, and from Constantinople of the Patriarch there, he received a Ship laden with Arabick and Greek Books. Afterward it met with the liberality of the Nobility, Prelacy and Gentry; The Earl of Pembrook procured a great number of Greek Manuscripts out of Italy, and Archbishop Laud bestowed

1200

1300 choice Manuſcripts on it, moſt in the Oriental Tongues; and to compleat it there was an acceſſion of above 8000 Books, being the Library of that Learned Antiquary Mr. John Selden, and by the bounty of Noble Benefactors it is ſo improved that now it is ſcarce exceeded by any Library in the World: The Noble Theatre lately erected by Dr. Sheldon late Archbiſhop of Canterbury is a Building of as excellent Workmanſhip, Painting and Contrivance as any in Europe. In 1036 Canutus the Daniſh King died; and Hardiknute his Son being then in Denmark, Harold his Baſtard Brother ſtept into the Throne; for the Nobility meeting at Oxford, the preſence of the one outweighed the abſence of the other, ſo he was Crowned King at Oxford by Elnuthus, A. B. of Canterbury; who having the Crown and Scepter in his Poſſeſſion, ſwore he would not conſecrate for any King ſo long as any of Queen Emma's Children were living. For, ſaid he, 'Canutus committed them to 'my Truſt and Protection, and to them will I give my 'Faith and Allegiance; this Scepter and Crown there-'fore I here lay down upon this Altar, neither do I 'deny or deliver them to you, but by Apoſtolick 'Authority I require all Biſhops that none of them 'preſume therewith to conſecrate you for King; as 'for your ſelf you may, if you dare, uſurp that which 'I have committed to God on this Table. Yet theſe thundering Words were allayed with Golden Promiſes of his future juſt Government, though they were ſoon forgot; but he did not long enjoy his Uſurpation, dying 4 Years after, and was buried at Oxford.

In 1253. a Parliament was called at Oxford, by Henry III. and the Lords and Biſhops propounded to the King, 'That he ſhould faithfully obſerve the Char-'ter of Liberties which he had ſo often ſworn to; 'That none ſhould be JUDGES, but thoſe who 'would judge according to right, without 'reſpect to poor or rich, &c. They then renewed their Confederacy, 'That neither for Life nor

'Death, nor Love, nor Hate, they would not be 'drawn to relent, till they had cleared England, in 'which themselves and their Forefathers were born, 'from Upstarts and Aliens, and had procured lauda-'ble Statutes; yea it was contrived by the Bishops, 'That 24 Persons should have the Administration of 'the Kingdom, and appoint all Officers, reserving on-'ly to the King the highest place in publick Meetings. And to inforce these Articles they provided strong Forces, so that the King and Prince Edward were compelled to swear to these Oxford Provisions, for fear of perpetual Imprisonment, the Lords having published a Proclamation, that whosoever resisted them should be put to Death: Then the Peers and Prelates took their Oaths to be true to the King, and to stand to the Trial of their Peers; The Lords required William de Valence the King's Brother to deliver up a Castle, which he swearing he would not do, the E. of Leicester said, They would either have his Castle or his Head: The People being wholly theirs, so heightned the Barons, that when Henry Son to the K. of Almain, refused to take the Oath without his Fathers consent, they told him, that if his Father did not hold with the Baronage of Engalnd, he should not have a furrow of Earth among them: This made all the French about the King run into France; yea, Richard King of the Romans, the King's Brother, coming to see him, the Barons grew suspicious and required him to take the following Oath: Hear all Men, I 'Richard Earl of Cornwal swear upon the Holy Gos-'pels to be faithful and forward to reform with you 'the Kingdom of England, by the Counsel of wick-'ed Men too much deformed; and I will be an ef-'fectual Coadjutor to expel the Rebels and Troublers 'of the Realm out of the same: This Oath will I 'observe upon pain to forfeit all the Lands I have in 'England. These Proceedings were too hot to hold; for the Earls of Leicester and Glocester, two of the chief Confederates falling out, the King took the ad-

vantage

vantage and ſoon recovered his Authority. Hence obſerve that the Popiſh Nobility, Clergy, nor Laity, have not at all times been ſo loyal to Princes, as they pretend. A Scholar of Oxford endeavouring to kill Henry III. at Woodſtock was taken, and pulled to pieces with wild Horſes.

In 1400 A Conſpiracy was contrived againſt King Henry IV. in the Houſe of the Abbot of Weſtminſter, a kind of Book Stateſman, better read in the Politicks of Ariſtotle than Solomon; who remembring King Henry when Earl of Derby had ſaid, That Princes had too little, and Religious Men too much; and fearing leſt being King, he ſhould put his Words into Act, thought it better to uſe preventing Phyſick, than to hazard curing it afterward; ſo he invited ſeveral diſcontented Lords to his Houſe, with Maudlin one of King Richard II. Chaplains, and other Knights and Gentlemen, who communicating their Diſaffections againſt King Henry, reſolved to take away his Life, contriving to publiſh a ſolemn Turnament to be held at Oxford, which the King was to be invited to honour with his Preſence, and while all were intent upon the Sport, they would have murthered him. This Plot was reſolved on, Oaths of Secrecy taken, and Indentures for performing it ſeal'd. The Juſts are proclaimed, the King promiſeth to come, Secrecy on all Hands is kept to the Day; but by Providence as the Duke of Aumerle was riding to the Lords at Oxford he in his way went to viſit his Father the Duke of York, and having in his Boſom the Indenture of Conſpiracy, his Father at Dinner chancing to ſpy it, asked what it was; his Son anſwering, it was nothing that any way concerned him; By St. George (ſaith the Father) but I will ſee it, and ſnatching it from him read it, and then fiercely ſaid, 'I ſee Traytor, Idleneſs hath 'made thee ſo wanton and mutinous that thou playeſt with thy Faith and Allegiance as Children do 'with Sticks; thou haſt been already faithleſs to Ki-

'Richard II. and now again art false to King Henry, 'and art never quiet; thou knowest that in open 'Parliament I became a surety for thy Allegiance 'both in Body and Goods, and can neither thy Duty 'nor my Desert restrain thee from seeking my De-'struction? In Faith I will rather help forward thine; And his Horses being made ready, he with all speed rid to the KING to Windsor; his Son knowing the danger rid another way, and came to the Court before him, where locking the Gates, and taking the Keys from the Porter, he went to the King, & falling on his Knees asked his Pardon, who demanding for what Offence, he discovered the whole Plot; he had scarce done, when his Father coming to the King shewed the Indenture of Confederacy; This amazed the King, who laying aside the Justing in jest, takes care not to be justled out of his Throne in earnest. The Confederate Lords at Oxford hearing nothing of the Duke of Aumerle, nor the King's coming, thought their Treason was discovered; but their Case being desperate, they apparel Magdalen who was like King Richard II. in Royal Robes, and publish that he was escaped out of Prison; dispatching Messengers to require Assistance from France, and then set forward against King HENRY at WINDSOR; but he being gone to London, they coming to Cicester the Bailiff with the Townsmen beat their Forces, killing the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury, and taking diver Prisoners; above 30 Lords, Knights and Gentlemen, with Magdalen the Counterfeit King being sent to Oxford and there Executed. About this time another Treason was practised against King Henry's Life, there being found in his Bed an Iron with three sharp Spikes upright, that in lying down he might thrust himself upon them.

In the Reign of King Henry VIII. 1541. one Mr. Mallery of Cambridge was convented for Heresie before the Bishops, and sent to Oxford there to recant,

cant, and carry a Faggot to the terror of the Students; next Sunday he was brought to St Maries Church, many Doctors, Divines, and Citizens being present; Dr. Smith preached the Recantation Sermon, and Mr. Mallery ſtood with his Faggot; during Sermon there was heard one crying, Fire, Fire, in the Street, who ſaw a Chimney a Fire in Allhallows Pariſh, and paſſing by cried Fire, this being heard in the Church went from one to another, till it came to the Doctors and the Preacher himſelf, who amazed look'd up to the top of the Church, which others ſeeing, look up alſo, then began ſome to cry out Fire, Fire, where ſaith one, in the Church ſaith another, the Church was ſcarce pronounced, when there was a great Cry, The Church is a Fire, the Church is a Fire by Hereticks. The Confuſion raiſed a Duſt, which ſeemed like Smoak indeed; and the People were ſo afraid, that they began all to run away; but ſuch was the preſs, that the more they laboured, the leſs they could get out, ſticking ſo faſt in the Door, that there was no moving. Some ran to a Wicket on the North, and to another Door on the Weſt, but there was ſuch a Throng, that with the force the great Bar of Iron was pulled out and broke, yet could not the Door be opened; being paſt Hope of getting out, they ran up and down, crying, the Hereticks had conſpired their Death, one ſaid he heard the Fire, another he ſaw it, and another ſwore he felt the Lead drop on his Head, none made more Noiſe than the Doctor, who cried out in the Pulpit, Theſe are the Subtleties of the Hereticks againſt me, Lord have Mercy upon me, Lord, &c. The Doctor from Authority fell to intreaties, one offering 20 pound, another his Scarlet Gown, if any would pull him out, tho' by the Ears, one with a Board covered his Head againſt the ſcalding Lead, which they feared more than the falling of the Church; one broke the Glaſs and got his Head and one Shoulder out, but ſtuck faſt between the Iron Bars, and could move neither way; others

ſtuck

stuck in the Doors, over the Heads of whom some got out; A Boy on the top of the Church Door seeing a Monk, who was got upon the Heads of Men with a wide Cowl at his Back, convey'd himself into it: The Monk got out, but finding it heavy, and hearing a Voice behind him, he was more afraid than while in the Throng, believing the Spirit which set the Church on Fire had flown into his Cowl; so he play'd the Conjurer; saying, 'In the name of God I command thee 'to declare what thou art behind my Back: I am 'Bertram's Boy, said the other; but I, said the 'Monk, adjure thee in the name of the inseparable 'Trinity, that thou wicked Spirit do tell me who 'thou art; I am Bertram's Boy, said he, Pray good 'Master let me go.

The Monk perceiving the matter, took the Boy out, who ran away; mean time those without the Church seeing all safe, made signs to them within to be quiet, but this increased their Fear, supposing the Church on Fire, and that they were bid not to venture out, because of the dropping of the Lead; at length the mistake was discover'd: Next day were numbers of Bills set on the Church Doors to enquire for Things lost, for in this hurry few but left something behind: The poor Heretick who by this Disturbance had not done his Pennance, performed it next day at St. Frideswides.

In 1553. at Middleton-stony, a Woman brought forth a Child with two perfect Bodies from the Navel upwards; the Legs grew out at the midst where the Bodies joyned, and it had but one Issue for the Excrements of both; they were Girls, and lived 18 Days. In 1577. the Judges sitting at the Assizes in Oxford, there suddenly arose a Pestilent Damp, so that all present died in 40 Hours after, and the Contagion went no farther; there died the Lord chief Baron Bell, the Sheriffs, several Gentlemen, almost all the Jury, and 300 others. In 1650. Ann Green a Person unmarried was executed for killing her Bastard Child at Oxford;

ford; after some Hours her Body being taken down for an Anatomy, some Heat was found in her, which was improved to a perfect Recovery; some believed that it was a miraculous token of her Innocency, she affirming before and after her Execution, that the Child fell from her into a Vault without any design to destroy it; she lived many Years after, was married and had three Children. The Family of the Popes is considerable in this County, the Predecessor being active under the Lord Cromwel about dividing the Abby Lands whereby he made his Fortune: Here are many Descendants from him of good Estates, by the same token, that when K. James I. came to the House of Sir Tho. Pope, his Lady being lately delivered of a Daughter, the Babe was presented to the King with this Paper of Verses in her Hand,

See this little Mistress here
Did never sit in Peter's Chair,
Neither a Tripple Crown did wear,
And yet she is a Pope
No Benefice she ever sold,
Nor did dispence with Sins for Gold,
She hardly is a Sev'nnight old,
And yet she is a Pope.
No King her Feet did ever kiss,
Or had from her worse Looks than this,
Nor did she ever hope
To Saint one with a Rope,
And yet she is a Pope.
A Female Pope, you'l say a second Joan,
No sure, she is Pope Innocent or none.

This County hath 4 Hundreds, 15 Market-Towns, 280 Parishes: And elects 9 Parliament-Men.

RUTLANDSHIRE: So named either from one Rutt, who rid round it in a day, or from the Redness of the Earth which staines the Wool of their Sheep reddish. The Air is good, the Soil rich, Woods are plenty, the Hills stored with Cattle, the Vallies with Springs, Grain and Pasturages. This little County is 14 Miles long, 12 broad, and 42 Miles about. The Ancient Inhabitants were subdued by Publius Ostorius under the Emperor Claudius, and the Saxons made it part of the Mercian Kingdom; it was bequeathed by Edw. the Confessor to his Queen Edith and after her Decease to Westminster Abby; the Family of the Ferrers were here seated, whose Badge in the Shire Hall, is a large Iron Horse-shoe. Oakham is a Market-Town, which the Harringtons enjoyed, with Privilege, *That if any of Noble Birth came within the Precinct of that Lordship, they should forfeit a Shoe from the Horse whereon they rid, or else redeem it with a Sum of Money*; and many Horse-shoes are nailed on the

Gate

Shire-Hall-Door, both ancient and new, whose Names are Stamped on them: and there was a suit of Law against the Earl of Lincoln who refused to pay the Fine.

Little Jeffery was born at Oakham, his Father was a proper Man, and presented him at Burleigh in the Hill to the Dutchess of Buckingham, being Nine Years Old, and scarce three foot and half high; upon which Jeffery was heightned into Silk and Sattin, and had two tall Men to attend him; he was proportionable, but though the least that ever England saw, yet a proper Person to one in Italy of ripe Age, not above a Cubit high, and carried about in a Parrot's Cage. This Jeffery was presented in a cold baked Pye to King Charles I. and lived in plenty at Court, having a high mind in a low Body, which made him not know himself nor his Father, for which he was severely corrected; He was no Coward, being a Captain of Horse in the King's Army, and went over with the Queen to France; where being provoked by Mr. Crofts who accounted him the Object not of his Anger but Contempt, he shewed that a Pistol is a pure Leveller, for shooting Mr. Crofts, he was thereupon Imprisoned. The King's great Porter in a Mask at Whitehall, pulled him out of his Pocket, to the surprize of the Spectators, he was the least Man of the least County in England; yet a late Author says, there was one P. French, born in Oxfordshire, 36 years Old, and a married Woman, in all parts proportionable, and of good shape, wanting half an Inch of a Yard in height, which is lower than M. Maximus, or M. Tullius, each but two Cubits high, yet Knights of Rome, but higher than Canopas the Dwarf of Julia, Neice to the Emperor Augustus, who was but two Foot and an hand breadth high. Rutland has 6 Hundreds, 2 Market Towns, 48 Parishes, and elects 2 Parliament Men.

SHROPSHIRE produceth Iron, Pitcoal, &c. Shrewsbury for Circuit, Trade, and Wealth, Walles Ludlow, the Trade is chiefly in Cloth and Freezes. In [illegible] Bob. of Shrewsbury was Bishop of Bangor, whom King John sent War with Leoline Prince of Wales, took Prisoner, and employed to pay 300 Hawks for his Ransom, so in 1628 a Noble Man was Ransomed in the Isle of Rhee for a brace of Greyhounds. The Bishop procured the Hawks from Norway, and Pembrokeshire. This Bishop ordered his Body to be buried in the Market Place of Shrewsbury, either from his Humility, or foresight that in the Fury of the War between the English and Welch, Men would preserve their Markets though their Churches were destroyed.

In 1402 A Conspiracy was hatched by the Percies, Earls of Northumberland and Worcester with Henry Hotspur against King Henry IV. for denying to redeem their Kinsman Mortimer from Glendour's Slavery; and also the benefit of such Scots Prisoners as they had taken at Hamilden; so they procured Mortimer's Delivery

lively, and made a League with Owen Glendour, to divide the Kingdom between them pursuant to an Old Prophecy that the Lyon, the Dragon, and the Wolf should divide the Land among them; so all from the Severn West to Trent South and East to the Earl of March; all Wales and beyond Severn West to be Owen Glendours, and the remainder from Trent North to be the Lord Piercies. King Henry acquainted therewith, published by Proclamation that Mortimer Earl of March had voluntarily caused himself to be taken Prisoner; that the Rebels might have some colour for their acting; so that he had no reason to seek his Release. The Piercies assisted with some Scots, the Earl of Stafford, A. B. of York and others, join with Owen Glendour, sending these following Articles, in Writing to King Henry. *That he had falsified his Oath; swearing at his Landing he came only to recover his own Estate, and would not meddle with the King or Crown; that Traiterously he had taken Arms against his Sovereign Lord King* Richard *the Second, imprisoned him, and caused him to be murdered, and without any Title or Right had procured himself to be Crowned King; that ever since the Murder of King* Richard *he had unjustly kept the Crown from his Cosen* Edmund Mortimer, *to whom it belonged; That when no Want compelled him, he had imposed Taxes upon the People, of which they durst not complain; That no Justice could be expected from him, since contrary to his Coronation Oath, he had by Letters into divers Countries, procured such Parliament Men to be chosen, as might serve his Turn: And lastly that whereas for Affinities sake he ought to have ransomed his Cousin the Earl of* March *from his loathsome Imprisonment, he not only denied it, but falsly published, that he became a voluntary Prisoner; for which and many other Causes they defied* Henry *as a Traitor and Usurper, and vowed his Destruction, and the restoring the Earl to his Right.* King Henry knew these Articles were true, yet since this did not hinder him from seeking the Crown when he had it not; it would less hinder him from keeping it now he had it; and if he were able, being a private Man to get it from a King, he was more able, being King to keep it from private Men; and for Objections of Conscience, he could answer all by this, That if his Title were good against King Richard by his resigning, it was so against Mortimer by his swearing Allegiance; so he raised an Army, and having prevented the Rebels from joining the Welch, he routed them in Battle Field near Shrewsbury, though not for want of Valour either in the Scots or Henry Hotspur, who was slain, and the Earl of Worcester made Prisoner with many more. Of the King part the Lord Stafford who that day had revolted to him and Nine others Knighted that Morning were slain with 1600 Soldiers, but of the Conspirators above 6000; the King was unhorst by Dowglass who

who slew Sir *W.* Blunt. that day attired like the King, who being taken Prisoner by the fall of his Horse, was by the King set at Liberty. In this battle Prince Henry though wounded in the Face with an Arrow continued fighting. After this Victory the Earl of Worcester was beheaded, and many others hanged and quartered. The King then sent Prince Henry into Wales, but Glendour's Army forlook him; so that lurking in the *Woods* he was famished. Many of his Associates were taken and put to Death. In 1552 the Sweating Sickness broke out in Shrewsbury, and the North. In London in one *Week* there died 800 Persons; it took away Men in 12 or 24 Hours; the Two Sons of Christopher Brandon Duke of Suffolk died thereof, one an Hour after the other, so that both died Dukes. This Disease followed the English wherever they were in Foreign Parts, but seized upon none of any other Country. Thomas Par was born at *Winnington* 1483. At 80 Years he married his first Wife, and in 32 Years had but 2 Children by her; being 120 Years old he married C. Milton, and got her with Child, he lived 150 Years; he was brought to London by the Earl of Arundel, he slept away most of his time, and was all hairy.

From Head to Heel his Body had all over
A quickset thickset natural hairy Cover.

Change of Air, Diet, or the trouble of Visitants hastened his end. He died November 15. 1643. and was buried in the Abby-Church of *Westminster.*

Shropshire hath 15 Hundreds, 15 Market-Towns, 170 Parishes, 4 Cities, 12 Parliament Men.

SOMERSETSHIRE abounds in Cattle, Cheese, Lead, and is so fruitful to Corn that a single Acre of Land will serve a good Family with a Bushel of *Wheat* every *Week* for a Year. This County hath three Cities, Bath, Wells, and Bristol; the first named so from the Hot Baths, called the *Waters* of the Sun. It is recorded that Bladud the Son of Lud King of the Britains in the Year of the *World* 3100 built this City and conveyed Virtue into these *Waters* by Magick Art; that by Necromancy he wrought *Wonders*, and made himself *Wings* attempting to fly like Dedalus, but the Devil forsook him in his journey, so that he broke his Neck; In this City there boil up three hot Springs of black *Water*, sending up Vapours, and a strong Scent. These Springs cure Bodies of corrupt Humours, their Heat causing Sweat: They are frequented almost for all Diseases; the Cross Bath is the most temperate having 13 Seats of Stone inclosed with a *Wall*; The second is hotter, and called the Hot Baths; adjoining is the Spittle or Lazar-House for poor diseased Persons; the greatest is called the King's Bath, walled round with 32 Seats arched. This City hath *Walls*, wherein are Antique Images, and Roman Inscriptions, with a large Cathedral.

The City of Wells is so called from the Springs or *Wells* that boil

boil up there: From St. Andrew's Well, comes ſo much Water as makes a ſwift Brook: The Cathedral is beautiful, but the Frontiſpeice of the West excellent, riſing to the top all of imagery in Stone of Antique Faſhion. Briſtow hath the River Avon running thro' it, and had a double Wall: It is beautiful with Buildings Publick and Private, and hath Sewers under Ground for conveyance of Soil. In the City and Suburbs are 26 Churches. They carry all upon Sleds: The Water at the Key ebbs and flows 40 Foot. This City is well inhabited, the Haven admitting Ships under Sail into its Boſom. King Arthur being murdered by Mordred in Cornwal, was thence carried to Glaſtenbury, and there buried in 542, and 600 Years after was taken up by King Henry II. who being at Pembroke heard certain Songs of the Acts of King Arthur, ſung by a Poet, to his Harp; and that he was buried in Glaſtenbury Church Yard between two Pillars there ſtanding; the King cauſing the Ground to be digged, ſeven Foot deep was found a broad Stone, whereon was faſtned a Leaden Croſs; on which in barbarous Characters was written, Here lies King Arthur buried in the Vale of Avelona, and 9 Foot deeper, his Body was found in the Trunk of a Tree, the Bones were large, in his Skull were Ten Wounds, one great and plain, his Queen Guenever once a Beauty lay by him, her Hair curiouſly plaited, of Gold colour, and whole till touched, but then fell to Aſhes.

In 1580 was a ſtrange Apparition in Somerſetſhire, of 60 Perſonages, all cloathed in black, who continued ſome time and vaniſhed; then another like number appeared in bright Armour, and encountred one another and vaniſhed. This was ſworn before Sir George Norton by 4 Men that ſaw it. In 1596. Dec. 6 being Sunday, in the Cathedral of Wells during Sermon, was a ſudden Darkneſs, with Thunder and Lightning, which threw People upon the Ground, all the Church ſeemed in a Flame, with a loathſome ſtink, the Tempeſt over, and the People recovering their Senſes, ſome were marked with ſtrange Figures on their Bodies, and their Garments not periſhed, neither were any marked who ſtood in the Chancery.

In January 1618. was ſeen a Meteor in the Air near Briſtol divers Nights together ſhooting out long fiery Streams East and Weſt. This was juſt before the Death of King Charles the First. In Auguſt 1655. A Carpenter at Penrard went to a Fair at Lidford and left his Wife and Children at Home at his Return he found all his Children murdered, the Eldeſt being nine Years old and put into a Cheſt ſuppoſed to be done by their own Mother who could not be found. Wichey Hole on Mendip Hills two Miles from Wells is an Under-ground Concavity, with ſpacious Vaults, and Labyrinths, thus deſcribed by a Learned Eye Witneſs, Paſſing into it with Lights among other Rarities we found the Water which dropped from the Roof of the Rocks made ſome Impreſſion, but

but was not turned into Stone as appears by the shape, colour and hardness, it being more clear than the Rock though d while it will turn to the same Substance, and thereby the Rock will be increased.

John Courcy Baron of Stoke Courcy subdued Ulster in Ireland, and was created Earl thereof. He was after surprized by Hugh Lacy, sent over into England, and imprisoned by King John in the Tower. A French Castle was to have the Title tryed by Combate before the Kings of England and France; Courcy of a lank Body with staring Eyes is sent for out of the Tower to undertake the Frenchman, and because he was weakened by Imprisonment, had a large Allowance to recruit his Strength. The Monsieur, who was to fight with him, hearing how much he eat and drank and guessing at his Courage by his Stomach, took him for a Canibal who would devour him and was afraid to encounter him; The two Kings desirous to see a Proof of Courcies strength caused a Steel Helmet to be laid before him, Courcy looking about sternly as if he intended to cut it with his Eyes as well as his Arms, cut the Helmet in two at one Blow, striking his Sword so deep into the Block, that none but himself could pull it out; being demanded why he looked so stern, He replied, *Had I failed of my Purpose, I would have killed the two Kings, and all the rest in the place*: Words well spoken, because well taken, saith Doctor Fuller, all being high'y in good Humour at that time. He died in France, 1210.

This County hath 42 Hundreds, 30 Market Towns, 185 Parishes, and is in the Dioces of Bath and Wells. It elects 18 Parliament Men, and gives the Title of Duke to Charles Seymour, Earl of Bath to Bevil Greenvile, and Bristol to John Digby.

STAFFORDSHIRE produces Alabaster, Pitcoal and Fish; Stafford Town was built by King Edward the Elder; Lichfield is greater and of more Fame, an ancient City alled Lichfield by Bede, that is, The Field of dead Bodies from the Christians there Martyred by Diocletian; The Town is low seated, and large, divided by a shallow Water, and joined by two Bridges with stairs; the South part consisting of divers Streets: The Cathedral is walled like a Castle, having three Spires of Stone, and for elegant Building yields to few in England.

In 1591. By a Tempest, the Shaft of the Steeple was rent through the middle, the Roof shattered, and many Houses were overthrown. In Gawckwood above 3000 Trees were blown down, and 50 Steeples. In 1662. July 30. was a great Storm at Eardly with Thunder, and a strange Noise in the Air; There fell Hailstones as big as Hens Eggs, some 7 Inches about, and lay on the ground a quarter of a Yard thick; A Man had his

Back

back and Arms beat black and blew with the Hail; the Barley was struck out of the Ears as if threshed, and it beat other Corn to pieces, killed Fowl, Sheep and Lambs; the Hailstones tasted Salt, like Sal Prunella, and kept long without wasting.

In 1669 a dark Cloud appeared over Lichfield, containing a number of Antflies, so thick that they darkned the Sky, and fell down in abundance, filling the Houses; The People were stung with them, yea the Horses so disturbed that they ran about as wild; the Market People were forced to pack up and be gone; others were driven out of the Field from Harvesting, thus they continued two or three Hours, multitudes falling dead, and lying so thick in the Streets that whole handfuls of them might be taken up, and the People threw them in heaps. The remainder took their Flight North, and molested other Places. This was attested, saith Mr. Clark, by many Eye-witnesses.

This County hath 5 Hundreds, 18 Market Towns, 130 Parishes and is in the Diocess of Coventry and Lichfield; It elects 10 Parliament Men.

SUFFOLK abounds in Corn and Cloth; their Cheese is sent into Germany, France and Spain; Ipswich is the chief Town both for Commerce and Building, formerly walled as by the Ruins appears, but razed by the Danes, who in 991, plundred all the Sea-Coasts, and laid the Town desolate. In 1189. near Orford the Fishers took in their Nets a Fish like a Man in all parts, which was kept six Months, he spake not a Word, eat all manner of Meats; he was brought to Church, but shewed no signs of Devotion, at length he stole to Sea, and was never seen after. In 1216. Hugh de Bonas coming to aid King John with 6000 French they were all cast away, to whom the King had granted Norfolk and Suffolk to inhabit. Tho. Woolsey was born in Ipswich of whose Life and Death I have given an Account in the History of the Unfortunate Court Favourites of England to which I refer the Reader.

At Orford by the Sea side all of hard Stone, where never Grass grew, nor Earth was seen, there sprung up such abundance of Wheat, that the poor gathered Quarters, yet left some ripe, and some blossoming which brought down the price of Corn. In 1570 while the Minister was Preaching at Bilborough a Tempest of Lightning and Thunder, struck through the Wall of the Church throwing down 10 Persons, rending the Wall up to the Vestry, tearing the Timber and Steeple; the People lay half an Hour before they recovered; a Man and Boy were found dead, and the rest miserably scorched.

Suffolk hath 22 Hundreds, 29 Market Towns, 575 Parishes; It elects 16 Parliament Men.

SURREY the Borders whereof are fruitful, but the inward parts barren, is full of Gentile Houses, it hath good

Box,

Boc, Fullers Earth and Corn, Excellent Tapestry was made a Mortlack. Kingston was once the Seat of many Kings, and so was Gilford formerly much larger. The Medicinal Waters at Epsom are much frequented, found out 1618. by one H. Wicker in a dry Summer, who discovering Water in the Footing of some Beast, suspected it to be Urine, but was confuted by the Clearness, so with his Staff he digged a Hole, and next day he found it running over with clear Water, which the Cattle would not drink for its Nine and Taft. It runs through Veins of Allom, and was at first used only for outward Sores; but since drank for many Diseases. There is a River at the Swallow which sinketh into the Earth, and riseth again two Mile off near Leatherhead: They say a Goose was put in, and came out again alive, tho' without Feathers. There is a Vault nigh Rygate of fine Sand, capable of 500 Men, which was anciently the Mansion of some Great Person, having several Rooms: If Natural it curiously imitates Art, if Artificial, it lively represents Nature. K. Edward III. that Glorious Conqueror, fell into his last Sickness at Richmond; when he was drawing on, his Concubine, Alice Pierce came and took the Rings from his Fingers, leaving him gasping for Breath; and the Officers of the Court rifled him of whatever they could: A Priest lamenting the King's Misery, that amongst all his Servants had none to assist him in his last Moments, exhorted him to repent and implore the Mercy of Heaven, the King had lost his Speech, but at these Words utter'd his Mind imperfectly, and made signs of Contrition, but his Voice failing him in pronouncing the word Jesu, he yielded up the Ghost.

In 1602. Queen Elizabeth retired to Richmond, and as a sad Omen commanded the Coronation Ring to be filed off her Finger, which she had never since taken off, it being so grown into the flesh as not to be drawn off, without filing; the Almonds of her Ears swell'd her Appetite fail'd and she was very Melancholy; a Numness seized her, and she would discourse with none but Dr. Whitgift Archbishop of Canterbury. The Secretary and Admiral askt about her Successor, she answered, My Throne hath been the Throne of Kings, I will have a King succeed me, and what King, but the King of Scots my nearest Kinsman? The Archbishop exhorting her to think upon God; That I do (said she) my Thoughts never wander from him: March the 24th, 1602. she yielded up her Soul to God. Her Body was embalmed, and April 28 it was buried at Westminster Abby; where was such sighing and weeping as the like hath scarce been known for the Death of a Sovereign, 1600 Mourners were at her Funeral. Tho. Cromwell was born at Putney of whose Life and Death I have given an account in the History of the Unfortunate Court Favourites of England, to which I refer the Reader.

Surrey hath 7 Hundreds, 7 Market-Towns, beſides Southwark, 26 Pariſhes, and elects 14 Parliament Men.

SUSSEX Soil is bad for Travellers in the Winter, being low and deep. The middle Tract hath Meadows and Corn-fields, the Sea-coaſt hath fruitful Downs; the North is full of Woods, one called Andredſwa'd being 120 Miles long, where Sigebert K. of *W. Saxons* was murdered by a Boar. Chicheſter City is handſome, with Walls and a little River on the Weſt: It hath 4 Gates from which the Streets croſs each other. In the middle is a Market-houſe of Stone with Pillars. The Cathedral is very neat, with an high tired Stone Steeple, firſt built by Ciſſa King of the South Saxons, who kept his Court in this City. Lewes is populous, a Mile in length, with 6 Pariſh-Churches, where King Athelſtane fixed a Mint for coining Money. And *W. de Warren* Earl of Surrey founded a Monaſtery, and built a ſtrong Caſtle of which ſome Ruins yet remain.

In 1282, King Edward I. ſent a Writ of Quo Warranto through England, requiring all Men to ſhew their Titles to their Eſtates, which raiſed much Money, till E. *Warren* Succeſſor to this *Will* drew out a ruſty Sword, and ſaid, He held his Lands by that, and by that he would keep them till Death, which ſpoiled the King's further Proceeding in that dangerous Project.

In King Henry III. his time the ſame John Earl of *Warren* killed Zouch Allen, Lord Chief Juſtice upon the Bench in Weſtminſter Hall, ſo much did he preſume upon his Favour with the King. In the Barons Wars with this King, the Lords got Lewes-Caſtle, and fought a great Battle near it, wherein the King had his Horſe ſhot under him, and was taken Priſoner, with his Brother, and Son Prince Edward.

1038 harold

In 1038 Harold putting to Sea in a ſmall Boat from Boſcham his Mannor in Suſſex, was driven upon the Coaſts of Normandy, where Duke *William* detained him till he ſwore to make him King of *England*, if *Edward* the Confeſſor died Childleſs, yet without regard to his Oath, he placed himſelf upon the Throne. D. *William* thereupon Landed at Pemſey, and revenged the Perjury of Harold at Battle with ſuch Severity, that there fell 67974 Engliſhmen that Day, the Conqueror thereby poſſeſſing the whole Kingdom, and Reigned 22 Years, being Victorious at Home and Abroad; but ſuch is the Vanity of Earthly Things, that ſometimes great Perſons are not ſuffered to reſt in their Tombs as appears in the following Relation. No ſooner had the Soul of the Victorious *William the Conqueror* left his Body, but his Corps was abandoned by his Nobles, and his Servants ſtript him of all Princely Furniture, his Naked Body was left upon the Floor, and his Funeral neglected, till one Hailwin a poor Country Knight undertook to carry it

to

to St. Stephens Church at *Caen* in *Normandy*, which that K. h
foundred: At his entrance into Caen, the Convent of Monks ca
forth to meet him, but at that instant happened a Fire, and as h
Corps before, so now his Hearse was forsaken, all running to quenc
the Fire; then they return and carry the Corps to Church: Th
Stone Coffin being let down in the Chancel, as the Body was read
to be laid in, one Anselm alledg'd, That very place was the Floo
of his Father's House, which this dead King had violently take
from him. Therefore (said he) *I challenge this Ground, and in th
Name of God forbid, that the Body of this Oppressor and Spoiler h
covered with the Earth of mine Inheritance.* So they were forced t
compound with him for 100 Pounds: Now was the Body to be laid
in that Stone Coffin, but it proved too little, so that pressing it down
the Belly burst with such an intolerable Stink, that all their Censer
could not relieve them, so all hastened away, but only a Monk or two
to shuffle up the Burial, which they hastily performed: Yet was no
this the last Trouble it met with, for some Years after when Caen
was taken by the French, his Tomb was rifled, his Bones thrown
out, and some of them by the Souldiers brought to England, so
that considering his many Troubles both in Life, and after Death,
a mean man would hardly change Fortunes with him. In his Tomb
was found a Plate of Brass with this Epitaph.

He that the sturdy Normans rul'd and o'er the English reign'd
And stately won, and strongly kept what so he had obtain'd;
And did his valiant Enemies by force bring under awe,
And made them under his Command live Subject to his Law,
This great King William lieth here, intomb'd in little Grave;
So great a Lord so small a House sufficeth him to have.

Sussex hath six Rapes, wherein are 65 Hundreds, 16 Market-Towns, and 312 [illegible]: it sends 20 Parliament Men.

WARWICKSHIRE hath a good Air and Soil, and yields plenty of Corn, especially *the Vale of the Red Horse*, so called from the shape of a Horse cut out of a Red Hill; also good Malt, Iron, Wood and Wool; It hath many Towns, the chief is *Coventry*, so called a *Tribus Conventibus*, from the three Convents that were therein. It has been fortified with Walls, 13 Gates, and 18 Towers; a little River runs through it. hath many fair Houses with two Churches of rare Workmanship, in the midst is the Cross of Stone of curious Architecture: The Citizens having formerly offended their Lord Leofrick, had their Priviledges seized on, and were oppressed with heavy Taxes. But his Wife the Lady Godiva pitying their Condition, interceeded with her Lord with such importunity, that at last he granted her Desire, but upon such a Condition as he thought she would never perform, which was to ride stark naked through Coventry at noon Day: Though this was hard

fog

or a modest Lady, yet she accepted his Grant, and stripping her self let loose the large and beautiful Locks of her Hair, which so covered her naked Body that no part was uncivil to be seen, whereby she redeemed their Liberties.

There is a Tradition that this Lady commanded all the People to keep their Houses that day, and not to look out of the Windows, which one presuming to do was hanged or struck blind, and his Effigies in a peeping Posture is to be seen in a Belcony near the Cross to this day. *Warwick* is a Town of Commerce on the River Avon. On the South is a Castle standing upon a Rock, with a Strong Wall, a Gate-house, and three Towers called Cesar's Tower, Guyes Tower, and the Iron Tower, in all which are fine Lodgings, and a great Bulwark; there are two fair Churches in the Town, and Handsome Houses: The Poet thus describes the Castle.

A Place of strength and health; in the same Fort,
You would conceive a Castle and a Court;
The Orchards, Gardens, Rivers and the Air,
May with the Trenches, Ramperts, Walls compare,
It seems no Art, no Force can intercept it.
As if a Lover built, a Souldier kept it.

Alcester is an Ancient Market Town, formerly much bigger, probably a Garrison of the Romans, since in Plowing and dig-

ging

ing many ancient Copper-pieces of Money are now found; or [saith Mr. *Clark*] of *Vespasian's* with *Judea Capta*, or *Judea* conquered I have by me: He proceeds; *When I was Rector there 1638. my Neighbour, whose House was next to the Church-yard, digging a Cellar, about Four Foot deep, met with two Urns or Earthen Pots, in one was nothing but Ashes, in the other were Medals set edgeing as full as it could be thrust, they judging it to be only that Copper Money which they find so oft about the Town, set it carelesly upon the Ground. The Town Knitters coming to see the Work, picked out some of the pieces of this Money; at last one brought a Piece to me, which upon Tryal found to be Silver, and sent for the Pot into my House, and being let to break it, with a Chisel I got all out of it; in the midst I found 12 Pieces of Gold, as bright as if lately put in, and Eight Hundred pieces of Silver, yet no two alike, and the latest above 1400 Years Old Containing the History of the Roman Empire from Julius Cæsar till Constantine the Great; each of the Silver Pieces weighed 7d. and each of the Gold 15 or 16 Shillings; I took a few of the Silver, and one of the Gold Pieces, and sent the rest to Rob. L. Brook, Lord of the Town.* At Barnhill the precious Stone Astroites is found in Great Plenty, which being put in Vinegar, will move up and down till composed into a Triangle. At Offchurch was the Palace of Offa the Mercian King. At Lemington though far from the Sea, is a Spring of Salt Water, and at Newnham is a Fountain whose Waters are good against the Stone, Green Wounds, Impostumes, and being drunk with Salt loosens, but with Sugar, binds the Body, it was found out by Ch. Daws in 1579. who having a great Wound in his Arm was cured by washing it in this Water; it turneth Wood into Stone. Near *Warwick* is Guy Castle, where Guy Earl of *Warwick* after many valiant Exploits led a Hermit's Life, and was buried in the Chappel which remains to this Day. Mich. Drayton, the Poet was born at Athelston, and died 1021. who hath this Epitaph in Westminster-Abbey.

Do pious Marble, let thy Readers know,
What they and what their Children owe
To Drayton's Name, whose sacred Dust
We recommend unto thy Trust:
Protect his Memory, and preserve his Story,
Retain a lasting Monument of his Glory;
And when the Ruins shall disclaim
To be thy Treasurer of his Name,
His Name, that cannot fade, must be
An Everlasting Monument to thee.

This County hath 5 Hundreds, 15 Market-Towns, 168 Parishes, and elects 6 Parliament-Men.

WESTMOR-

WESTMORELAND is a Western Moorish County, whence hath its Name. The Soil is barren, and can hardly be made fruitful by Industry. Kendal the chief Town hath a great Trade, two broad and long Streets cross each other, here are made excellent Cloths, much esteemed: Vertebere and Appleby were famous in the time of the Romans; but since decayed: At a Monastery near the River Eder, a spring Ebbs and Flows many times a day: It is thought some famous Exploit hath been performed there by the many huge Stones like Pyramids, some nine foot high, and 13 foot thick, ranged on a line at an equal distance a mile together, which seem placed as a Memorial, but of what Action there is no Account.

At Ambleside near *Winander* Meer, a great *Water*, there appears the Ruins of a City, which by the British Bricks, and paved Highways seems a work of the Romans: The Fortress fenced with a Ditch was 132 Ells long, and in breadth 8. In the River Can near Kendal, are two *Water* falls, where the *Waters* descend with great noise, from whence they prognosticate of the *Weather*; for when it is on the South sound, they look for fair *Weather*, but when that is the North they expect Rain.

Henry Curwin was born in this County, and made by Queen Mary Archbishop of Dublin: It is observable, that tho' many Protestants in Ireland were imprisoned, yet no Person suffered Martyrdom, and this remarkable story is avouched by Dr. Usher Archbishop of Armagh. That Queen Mary sent a Pursivant with a Commission into Ireland, to impower some Persons to proceed with Fire and Faggot against the Protestants; but by Providence this Pursivant coming to Chester, lodged in the House of a Protestant Inn Keeper, who having notice of it took the Commission out of the Cloak Bag, and put the Knave of Clubs in the room of it; some weeks after the Pursivant appeared before the Lords of the Council at Dublin, of whom B. Curwin was principal, where he produced a Card instead of a Commission; for which Affront they committed him to Prison, as if done to deride them, where he lay four Months, at last he got his Enlargement, went to England, and getting his Commission renewed, returns for Ireland, but before his Arrival is preceeded by Queen Mary's Death, and so the Lives and Liberties of many Servants of God were preserved. *Westmoreland* hath 4 *Wards*, 8 Market Towns 36 Parishes. It elects 4 Parliament-Men.

WILTSHIRE abounds in *Wood*, Sheep, *&c.* Salisbury is the chief City, it hath a stately Cathedral, with a high spired Steeple on 4 Pillars; The *Windows* they reckon answer in number to the Days, the Pillars the Hours, and the Gates the 12 Months of the Year, according to the Poet.

How many days in one whole Year there be
So many Windows in one Church we see
So many Marble Pillars there appear
As there are Hours throughout the fleeting Year:
So many Gates as Moons one Year doth view:
Strange Tale to tell, yet not so strange as true.

The Cloister on the South side, for largeness and Workman is inferior to none; on the other side is an high Bell Tower. well inhabited, with plenty of all things, especially Fish: It stately Market-place, wherein stands their Common-Hall. A six Miles from Salisbury upon the Plain, is a monstrous *Work*, within the Circuit of a Pit or Ditch, there are erected like a Cr certain mighty Stones, some 20 Foot high, and 7 broad, upon heads whereof, others like overthwart pieces, rest croft wise Tenents and Mortesses, so that the whole Frame seems to h and is called Stone-henge. Near Badmington are the Giants Ca there are Nine in Number, some deeper than others, with two g long Stones on both sides, and a broad one to cover them; are thought to be either, Roman, Danish, or Saxon *Works*. 975. Queen Elfrida having murdered King Edward her Son in to set up her own Son King Etheldred, to pacifie his crying Bl built the two Monasteries of Amesbury and *Whorwell*, in *Wil* and Hampshire, in one of which she died, but such Foundations ing built with Blood, have felt the *Woe* pronounced by the Pro *That the Stone in the Wall shall cry, and the Beam out of the Ti shall answer it; Woe to him that buildeth a Town with Blood, and blisheth a City with Iniquity.* In 1154 King Stephen seizing the shop of Salisbury's Castle, a Synod was called by the Pope's gate, before which the King was summoned to answer for im soning Bishops, and depriving them of their Goods. The King his Attorney answers, That he had not arrested him as a Bi but as a Servant, who ought to make up his Accounts about Employments: So not presuming to Excommunicate the King w out the Pope's Leave, they fell at his Feet, beseeching him to h pity on the Church, and not make dissention between the King and the Priesthood; which shews the magnanimity of King Ste in pulling down the Spirits of the Prelates of that time. This Bishop of Salisbury, being thrown out of his Grandeur, wa grieved that he run mad. In 1275. King Edward I. called a Pa ment at Salisbury without any Church-Men, and Marchian Treasurer acquainting him, That in the Churches and Relig House, there was much Treasure, if it were lawful to take it; made no Scruple to seize it into his Exchequer; but finding had displeased the Clergy, he bid them ask what they would, required the Repeal of the Statute of Mortmain, which hin People at their Death from giving their Estates to the Ch

The King answered that it was a Statute made by the whole body of the Realm, and therefore not in his Power to repeal it. In another Parliament this King required the Lords to go to the Wars in Gascoign, who excusing themselves, the King in a Rage threatned they should go, or he would give their Lands to others that would: Upon this the Earl of Hereford Lord High Constable, and the Earl of Norfolk Lord High Marshal of England declare, That if the King went in Person, they would attend him, otherwise not: The King said they should go with any other: I am not bound to do so, (said the Earl Marshal) neither will I go: The King swore by God he should either go or hang; And I swear by the same Oath, said the Earl, I will neither go nor hang: and so without leave departs. The two Earls assemble many Noblemen, and 1500 Souldiers, and stand on their Guard; but the King being obliged to go to France, desires them, since they would not go, to do nothing prejudicial to himself or the Kingdom in his Absence. Upon his Return he confirmed the two great Charters, which appeased the present disturbances. In 1554. exemplary Justice was done upon the Lord Stourton, a Man much in favour with Q. Mary, because an earnest Papist, who for Murther was arraigned and condemned, and with four of his Servants carried to Salisbury, and in the Market place hanged, he having only the favour of a Silken Halter.

Not long since, saith Mr. Clark, a Soldier in Salisbury in a Tavern, drank a Health to the Devil, adding, That if the Devil would not come and pledge him, he would not believe there was either God or Devil; His Companions struck with Horror, hastned out of the Room, and presently after hearing a hideous Noise, and smelling a stink, the Vintner running up, found the Window broken, the Iron Bar bowed in and bloody, but the Man was never heard of after.

Wiltshire hath 29 Hundreds, 23 Market-Towns, 304 Parishes: It elects 35 Parliament-Men.

WORCESTERSHIRE is rich and populous, the Soil fertile, producing Corn, Cattle, Wood, and abundance of Apples and Pears, of which they make great quantity of Sider and Perry, pleasant and wholesome Drinks. The City of Worcester is pleasantly seated on a gently Ascent by the River Severn, which hath a Bridge with a Tower, and is enriched by the Trade of Clothing. It is 1650 paces about the Walls, with seven Gates and five Watch-Towers, and hath divers Churches besides the Cathedral, which is an excellent Building, adorned with the Monument of King John, Prince Arthur, and divers of the Beauchamps. This City was burnt, and most of the Citizens slain by King Hardiknute 1041 for killing the Collectors of the Danish Tribute, yet soon repaired. In 1113. the Castle and Cathedral were burnt. In the troubles of King Stephen it was twice burnt, yet a new Phœnix arose, and her

...were more Stately than before, especially the C...
...al. At a Place called Dromwich are three Fountains of S...
...ter (divided by a little Brook of fresh Water) of which by bo...
...ing they make white Salt. Edmund Bonner, alias Savage, w...
born in this County, his Father was J. Savage, a rich Priest in Ch...
shire his Mother was this Priest's Concubine; she was sent out of Ch...
shire to cover her shame, and laid down her Burden at Elmly, whe...
this bonny bouncing Babe was born. He was in King Henry 8...
time made Doctor of the Laws, Archdeacon of Leicester, Maste...
of Arts, and Master of the Faculties under Archbishop Cramme...
and imployed in several Embassies beyond Sea; All this time Bo...
ner was not Bonner, being meek, merciful, and a great Man fo...
the Lord Cromwel, as appears by some rare Printed Reparees be...
twixt him and S. Gardiner. Indeed he had a Body and an hi...
but Corpulency without Cruelty is no Sin, and in his Old Age wa...
overgrown with Fat, as Mr. Fox represents him; He was after Bi...
shop of London, and under King Edward 6 being ordered to prea...
for the Reformation, his fair and cold Expressions manifested h...
had rather betray it, for which he was deprived; but being reste...
red by Queen Mary, he caused the death of twice as many Martyr...
as all the Bishops in England, justly occasioning the Verses mad...
upon him.

If one for shedding Blood for Bliss may hope,
Heavens midest Gate for Bonner standeth ope.
No body speaking to Bonner.
All call thee cruel, and the Sponge of Blood,
But, Bonner, I say thou art mild and good.

Under Queen Elizabeth he was secured in the Marshalsea, where he lived 10 years in soft dalliance, and full plenty, enjoying a great Temporal Estate by his Father; wherein as he was kept from hurting others, so it kept others from hurting him, being so universally odious, that he had been stoned in the Streets if at Liberty. He died 1560. and was buried in Barking Church-yard among Thieves and Murderers; but enough of him who burnt so many living Temples of the Holy Ghost. In 1576. Will. Lumley a poor Man in the Parish of Emely, being imprisoned by a Rich Widdow, and having a Mare 22 Years old, with Foal, within three days after she foaled a Female Colt, which had an Udder, out of which was milked the same day a Pint of Milk, and every day after, it gave above three Pints, to the great relief of his Wife and Children. That Year great Winds overturned Trees, Houses, Steeples and Barns, and in Bewdly Forrest, and Norton Wood above a 1000 Oaks were blown down.

Worcestershire hath 7 Hundreds, 11 Market-Towns 152 Parishes, and is in the Dioces of Worcester; It elects 9 Parliament Men.

YORK-

YORKSHIRE is the greateſt County in England. [illegible] part is ſtony ſandy, barren Ground, another part is fruitful: If it be bare of *Woods*, here is hath three Forreſts full of Deer, if in one place it be Mooriſh, another is full of Beauty and Variety; It is divided into the *Weſt*, Eaſt and North-Ridings. It produceth Corn, Cattle, Cloth, Knives, and Stockins. The City of York is ancient; and ſo eſteemed that the Roman Emperors kept their Courts here; It is the ſecond City of England, and an Ornament to all the North; large, Rich, Populous, and an Arch-biſhops See; The River Ouſe makes as it were two Cities, joined with a Bridge: The Weſt is incompaſſed with a *Wall*, and the River together 4 ſquare, with only one Gate, from which a broad Street reacheth to the Bridge; it hath handſome Houſes, Gardens, and pleaſant Fields behind; In the Eaſt the Houſes ſtand thick, and the Streets are narrow; divided on the S. E. with the River Foſſe, which entring the City, hath a Bridge, with Houſes ranged into a Street, and runs into the Ouſe where a Caſtle ſtood, now decayed. The Cathedral is a lately Fabrick.

King *William* I. after he was ſettled in the Kingdom, ordained that the Prelates ſhould exerciſe no temporal Authority, yet in Spirituals he rather raiſed them. For Aldred Archbiſhop of York being denyed his ſuit, he in diſcontent offered to go away, but the King fearing his diſpleaſure fell at his Feet, promiſing to grant it; and the Nobles bidding the Prelate to cauſe the King to riſe, *Nay*, ſaid he, *let him alone, let him find what it is to anger St.* Peter. As we here ſee the Pride of this Prelate, ſo we may obſerve the Falſhood of Stigand Archbiſhop of York, who would often ſwear, he had not one Penny upon Earth, when under the Earth he had hid great Treaſure; Another Biſhop being accuſed of Simony, and denying it, the Cardinal, before whom he was to anſwer, told him, That to buy a Biſhoprick was a Sin againſt the Holy Ghoſt, and bid him ſay, Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghoſt. The Biſhop oft trying (ſaith our Hiſtorian) could never ſay, And to the Holy Ghoſt, but ſaid it plainly when he was put out of his Biſhoprick. In 1235. by a great Dearth many died for want, the Rich being ſo cruelly covetous as not to relieve them; among others William Gray Archbiſhop of York had ſtore of Corn hoarded up for five Years paſt, yet refuſed to beſtow any upon the Poor; but left it might be deſtroyed by the Vermine he delivered it to Husbandmen to return as much new Corn; but by the Judgment of God when they came to one of his Stacks of Corn nigh Ripon, there appeared over all the Sheaves the Heads of Worms, Serpents and Toads, ſo they built a High Wall round and ſet it on fire, leaſt the venemous Creatures ſhould poyſon the Corn in other places. In 1470. G. Negil Brother to the great Earl of

Warwick, at his Archbiſhops Palace at York, made a prodigious Feaſt for the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, wherein he ſpent 300 Quarters of Wheat, 330 Tuns of Ale, 104 Tuns of Wine, 1 Pipe of ſpiced Wine, 80 fat Oxen, 6 wild Bulls, 1004 Sheep, 300 Hogs, 3000 Calves, 3000 Geeſe, 2000 Capons, 300 Pigs, 100 Peacocks, 200 Cranes, 200 Kids, 2000 Chickens, 4000 Pigeons 4000 Rabbets, 204 Bittours, 4000 Ducks, 400 Herons, 200 Pheaſants, 500 Partridges, 4000 Woodcocks, 400 Plovers, 100 Curlews, 100 Quails, 1000 Egrets, 200 Peet, above 400 Bucks, Does and Roebucks, 1056 Hot Veniſon Paſties, 4000 Cold Veniſon Paſties, 1000 Diſhes of Jelly parted, 4000 Diſhes of Jelly plain, 4000 Cold Cuſtards, 2000 Hot Cuſtards, 300 Pikes, 300 Breams, 8 Seals, 4 Porpaſſes, and 400 Tarts. At this Feaſt the E. of Warwick was Steward, the E. of Bedford Treaſurer, the L. Hastings Controler, with many other noble Officers, 1000 Servitors, 62 Cooks, 515 Scullions. But about 7 Years after the King ſeized on the Eſtate of this Archbiſhop, and ſent him Priſoner into France, where he was bound in Chains, and died in great Poverty; Juſtice thus puniſhing his former Prodigality.

The E. Riding of Yorkſhire hath 4 Hundreds and 8 Market Towns, the Weſt Riding 10 Hundreds, 20 Market-Towns; The N. 12 Hundreds, 17 Market Towns; It is in the Dioceſs of York, hath 563 Parish Churches, and elects 29 Parliament-Men.

Richmond gives the Title of Duke to C. Lenox; Leeds of D to T. Osborn; Cleveland that of Dutcheſs to B. Villiers; R Burlington of Earl to Robert Boyl; Craven to *W.* Craven; Stafford *W.* Wentworth.

WALES.

THis Principality contains 13 Counties, Angleſey, Brecknockſhire, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvan, Denby, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Monmouth, Montgomery, Pembrok and Radnor. Some derive it from Idwallo Son of Cadwallader, who with his Britiſh Subjects made good the dangerous places of this Country, and was firſt called King of Wales: This Country is Mountainous and barren, not able to maintain its People, their chief Commodities are Welsh Freeze, and Cottons; Lewellin Son of Griffin, the Brother of David the laſt Prince of Wales, of the Race of Cadwalladers, was ſlain by King Edward I. in 1282. whereby Wales was added to the Crown of England, though it may not be for want of Valour, ſince Henry II in a Letter to Emanuel Emp of Conſtantinople, ſays, The Welsh Nation is ſo adventurous, that they dare encounter naked with armed Men, ready to ſpend their Blood for their Country, and pawn their Life for Praiſe.

Angleſey is an Iſland ſeparated from the Continent by the River Menai: In the Fields are Trees digged out black like Ebony, and uſed to inlay Cupboards, &c. Some imagine the Romans cut them

m down as being Covert of Rebellion, others that they [illegible] h their Weight in those waterish places buried themselves, and t their bituminous substance keeps them from Putrefaction; is Island yields such plenty of Wheat that they call it the Mother Wales. It's said, that Cloaks, Hats and Staves cast down from e top of an Hill, called Mounch Denny, or Cadier Arthur, which above the Clouds, in Brecknockshire, will never fall, but are ith the Wind blown up again, nor will any thing descend, save a one, &c; and that the Meer Lynsavathan, near Brecknock, was ce a fair City, till swallowed by an Earthquake, all the High ways f this Shire leading thither, and that after a Frost, the Ice of this ake breaks with a Noise like Thunder; that a Fountain in Caer-arthenshire Ebbs and Flows twice in 24 Hours: In this County are range Vaults, supposed to be the Retreats of People conquered in e *Wars*. Dr. Ferrar Bishop of St. Davids, in the Reign of Queen Mary, was examined by the Bishop of Winchester, and told that he Queen and Parliament had altered Religion, and required him o imbrace the same, who answered, That he had taken an Oath ever to consent that the Bishop of Rome should have any Juris-diction in this Realm; The Bishop of Winchester called him fro-ward Fellow, and false Knave, and returned him to Prison; after-ward Morgan, pretended Bishop of St. Davids, requiring him to subscribe several Articles, which he refused, he read his Sentence of Condemnation, and at Caermarthen he was burnt; before his Exe-cution one lamented for his painful Death, who said, That if he saw him once stir or move in the pains of his burning, he should then give no Credit to the Doctrine he had taught; and he was as good as his Word, standing so patiently in the Flames that he never mo-ved, holding up his Stumps, till being dashed on the Head with an Halbert he fell down, and resigned his Spirit.

At Bangor in Carnarvanshire was a Monastery, in which were many Religious Monks, who lived by the Labour of their Hands; These Monks went to Westchester to pray for good Success against the Heathen Saxons, continuing three Days in Fasting and Pray-er. Elfrede the Saxon King seeing them so Fervent asked what they were? And being told, that they prayed for his Enemies, he said, Though they carry no *Weapons*, yet they fight against us; So after he had overcome the Britains, he fell upon the unarmed Monks, and murdered 1100, only Fifty escaping: This cruel King was killed by the Christian King Edwin. In a Lake in Snowden-Hills is an Island that seems to swim; They tell of Fishes here with but one Eye, which yet Men with two Eyes could never behold. The highest Hill in Denbyshire called Moliently hath a Spring of clear *Water* on the Top. In 1660. a great *Well* near Chirk Town was dried up. In Flintshire is St. Vvinifrids Vvell, or Holy-well, famous for Cure of Aches and Lameness, Vvhen

King Richard II. came to Flintcastle, to Henry Duke of Lancaster; as he was going thence, they let loose a Greyhound, as was usual when the King got on Horseback who used to leap and fawn upon the King, but now he leaped upon the Duke of Lancaster, who asked what the Dog meant; it is an unhappy Omen to me said the King, but a Fortunate one to you; for he acknowledges thee to be King, and that thou shalt Reign in my stead; which soon after came to pass. In Glamorganshire is a Chink in a Rock, in which is heard a Noise like Smiths Bellows, striking with the Hammer, grinding Iron Tools, hissing of Steel Gads, yea the Noise of a Fire in a Furnace: At Newton there is a *Well*, where at full Sea you can scarce get a Dish of Water, but at Ebb a Pailful. On the top of Myndsay Morgan is a Monument with a strange Character, which (they say) if a Man read he will die shortly after, meaning it is impossible to be read. A Lake in Merionethshire contains 160 Acres, which the River Dee runs through without mixing its Waters. Pemble-Meer never swells with Floods, but a small Wind will make it mount above its Banks. At Dogelthy the *Walls* are three Miles high, that is, the Mountains that surround it: Men come into it over the Water, but go out of it under the *Water*, because they go in over a Bridge, but the Water falling from a Rock is conveyed in a Trough, under which they pass. The Steeple grows, since the Bells (if they have more than one) hang in a Yew-Tree. There are more Ale-Houses than Houses; for Tenements are divided into two or three Tipling Houses, and also Barns without Chimnies. In 1661. about Sun-set at Weston in Montgomeryshire a great number of Horsemen, about 400 paces off, were seen marching two a Breast on the Common, and were half an Hour before the Rear came up, seeming about 500; the Spectators were amazed, thinking them Round heads going to release the Prisoners at Montgomery, several Ministers and Gentlemen being in Prison; On the top of the Hill they had a clear full view of their Horses of several Colours; they marched in three Companies, every Division had two Horse-Colours, they appeared about an hundred Yards from them; A Man, who was thatching a House all that Day, said, He saw no Soldiers march, neither was there any Track of the Horses; They deposed these Particulars before the Lord Herbert. A Woman coming from Bishops Castle over the same Common fell off her Horse, being terrified with a blazing Star, which she and six Men saw, with a Tail like an Arrow, seeming just over their Heads. The Marsh near Chepstow suffered loss in 1606. the Severn drowning many Cattle, People and Houses. Merlin prophesied, That when a Prince with a freckled Face should pass over the River called Nantphencard, the Welch should be conquered. K. Henry II. who was freckle faced, passed over it, the Welch remembring this Prophecy submitted; it may be the King chose to go over to facilitate his Conquest. In the Reign of K. Henry I. great part of Flanders was drowned, and

a number of Flemings petitioned the King for some place to inhabit in, who assigned them Pembrokeshire, where their Posterity still continue; when K. Henry II at St. Davids discovered Ireland, in a Bravado, he said, I wish my Ships am able to make a Bridge thither, if it be no farther; which being told Murchard King of Lemster, he asked if he did not say, He would do it with the help of God; and when it was told him no, he chearfully said, Then I fear him the less, who trusted more to himself than to the help of God; This K. returning from Ireland arrived at St. Davids, where being told, That the Conqueror of Ireland returning that way should die upon a stone called Lechlaver near the Church yard, he before a Multitude passed over it, and said, Now who will hereafter credit that Lyar Merlin? In Ramor the Snow lies long unmelted under the hanging Rocks: Upon the Sea-shore in Wales was found the Body of Gawen, Sister's Son to Arthur K. of Britain, reported to be 14 Foot in length. In 1662. were seen above an hundred Porpusses near Newport. In the 13 Shires of Wales, are 1 Chase, 13 Forrests, 36 Parks, 230 Rivers, 100 Bridges, 4 Cities, 55 Market-Towns, and 41 Castles of old Erection; 4 Bishopricks, St. Asaph, Bangor, St. Davids and Landaff, and 1016 Parish-Churches; It elects 30 Parliament Men.

SCOTLAND.

THis Kingdom is divided into Highland and Lowland, the People of the Highlands on the West have some Civility, but those in the Isles are barbarous; The Lowlanders are like the English. The Commodities are course Cloths, Freeze, Fish, Hides, Lead, Oar &c. The principal Rivers are Forth, Clyde, and Tay, all Navigable. There are two Universities, St. Andrews and Aberdeen. The Nobility and Gentry are affecters of Learning; it is divided into 34 Shires: In Edenburgh is the Royal Palace, the City consists principally of 1 Street a Mile long into which run many Lanes, the whole Compass being three miles; the Castle commands the Town. Scotland was once inhabited by two populous Nations, the Scots and Picts, till after long Wars the Scots extinguished their Kingdom and Name. A Fortification was drawn from Abercorn upon the Frith of Edenburgh to the Frith of Dumbarton on the West Sea, where Julius Agricola set the Limits of the Roman Empire, at this place began the great Wood Caledonia famous for wild white Bulls, with Manes like Lyons, so averse to Mankind, that they abhorred whatever was handled or breathed on by them. The Cattle are small, Fish plentiful, The Islands are the Western the Orkney and the Shetlands in number above 300. Barnacles or Soland Geese are numerous and plentiful about the Bass and bring thither a great number of Fish, and such a quantity of sticks to build their Nests, that the People are provided of Fewel, and make great gain of their Feathers

and Oy. These Geese some hold are bred of the Leaves of a Tree, others of moist rotten Wood lying in the Waters; but it is since found that they are hatched of an Egg like other Geese. In Merton Lake part of the Waters are frozen in Winter, and part not; in the Lake of Lenox, 24 Miles in compass, the Fish are without Finns; when there is no Wind, this Lake is tempestuous. There is a deaf Stone 12 foot high, and 32 foot thick; and a Musket shot off on one side, cannot be heard on the other; these Wonders are reported by *Hector Boetius*; Near Falkirk remain the Ruins of a Town swallowed up by an Earthquake, and the void place filled with Water. The Lough Lemond turneth sticks into stones; Near Dysert in Fife by the Sea-side, on a Heath is plenty of Bitumen; In Argile are Kine and Red Deer, wild upon the Hills; between the Coasts of Cathnes and Orkney is a dreadful Gulf, by the meeting of nine contrary Tides or Currents, which so whirleth about, that if any Ship come within its reach, they must throw over a Barrel, or the like, else the Vessel will be swallowed up; and the Mariners observe it as a Custom. In the North of Scotland, (saith *Speed*) be Mountains of Alabaster, and Marble. At the Mouth of the River Forth in the main Sea, is an high Rock out of whose top a Spring of Water runs; The Snow lies all the Year upon the Hills in Ross; A large piece of Amber as big as a Horse was found upon the Coast of Bucquan, in which County they say Rats are never seen, and if brought thither will not live. It is reported there is a Stone found in Argile, which if covered with Straw or Flax, will set it on Fire.

King Sergius was addicted to Harlots, and drove his Wife to such Poverty as to wait upon a Noble Lady, whereupon she slew her Husband, and her self after. The Castle of Edenburgh was called Maiden Castle, because the Daughters of the Scottish Kings were kept there working with their Needles till married. Ethus King of the Scots was as Swift as a Greyhound, and called *Wing-footed*, but unfit for Government; when the Danes raged in England, they came to Coldingham Nunnery; where Ebba the Prioress, with the Nuns, cutting off their own Noses and Lips, to preserve their Virginity, these Cruel Heathens burnt their Monastery and them therein.

Malcolom K. of Scots being informed of a Conspiracy against his Life, he dissembled it, till in Hunting he took one of the Conspirators aside, and challenged him as a Traytor, adding; *Here is a fit place to do that Manfully, which you intended by Treachery; now if you have any Valour, kill me honourably, and none being present you incur no Danger.* This Speech so daunted him that he fell at his Feet, asked Forgiveness, and proved after faithful and Loyal. This King repealed that barbarous Statute of King Eugenius; That when a Man was married, his Lord should lye with his Bride the first Night; allowing it to be Redeemed with half a Mark of Silver, which

which is to this Day put into the Leafe, the [illegible]
fals: This King besieging Alnwick Castle, [illegible] Knight carrying on his Spear the Keys of the Castle, rid into the Camp, who being brought to the King, and bowing his Spear, as thus to present him with the Keys, ran him into the Eye, left him dead, and by the Swiftness of his Horse escaped: Hence, some say, came the Family of the Piercies; his Q. hearing of her Husbands and Sons Death, beseeching the Almighty she might not survive them, dying three days after. Kentigern B. of *Glasgow* was a Man of rare Piety and Charity; A Lady having lost a Ring which her Husband gave her, as she crossed the River Cluyd, her Husband grew Jealous as if she had bestowed it on a Lover; so she went to Kentigern, intreating his Help for the saving of her Honour, who after his Devotions went to the River, and spoke to one who was fishing to bring him the first Fish he caught, which he doing, the Ring was found in the Fishes Mouth, and the B. sent it to the Lady. This good B. (saith A. B. *Sporsw.*) lived till he was 185 Years old. In 1550. The Persecution waxing hot in Scotland against the Protestants, many Prodigies were observed; a Comet like a fiery Broom flamed three Months: Great Rivers in *Winter* were dryed up, and in Summer swelled so high, that divers Villages were drowned, and numbers of Cattle in the low Grounds carried into the Sea. *Whales* of a huge bigness were cast up in the River Forth. Hailstone, as big as Pidgeons Eggs destroyed Corn, and a fiery Dragon was seen flying near the Earth, and vomited out fire day and night a long time, so that the People were fain to watch continually, for fear they should have been burnt. The Q. Mother of Scotland having aid from *France* forced the Protestants to retire toward the High lands, whereupon she scoffingly said, *Where is now their God, my God is stronger than theirs, even in Fife.* But in a few days 600 Protestants beat above 4000 *French* and *Scots*. This Q. when some *English and Scotch* attempting to take *Leith* by Storm were slain, because the Scaling Ladders were too short, beholding the Slaughter from Edenburgh Castle, she burst out into Laughter, saying *Now will I go to Mass, and praise God for what mine Eyes have seen, and when the French had stripped and laid the naked Bodies along the Walls, looking on them, she said, Yonder, are the fairest Tapestries that ever mine Eyes beheld, I wish that all the Fields which are between Leith and this place were strewed with the same Stuff.* But her Joy was short, for a Fire in Leith burnt up her Store houses and Provisions for her Army, and she for Grief fell sick and ided.

IRELAND.

IT is said the Christian Faith was preached here by St. Patrick their Titular Saint. In a little Island in Loughderry, is a place called St. Patricks Purgatory, and the People were made to believe, that St. Patrick, 400 Years after Christ, had obtained the same by his

Prayers

Prayers, to convince unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and the Torments of the wicked. In the Reign of K. James I. the E. of Cork and the L. Chancellor were sent to inquire into it, who found that this miraculous Cave descending down to the bottom of Hell, was a little Cell digged out of the Rock, without Window, so as the Door being shut, it was dark, and so little that a tall Man could not stand upright in it, and would hold only six or seven Persons. He that went in was kept fasting and watching by the Friers and told wonderful Stories, so that being thoroughly affrighted, he came out amazed, and related strange things of his going under Ground, &c. To prevent this Delusion the Lords Justices caused the Friers to depart, and laid the Hole open. The E. of Kildare being charged by K. Henry VII. for burning the Cathedral of Cassils, he confessed it to be true, to the surprize of the Council, wondring how he would justifie it; By Jesus Christ saith he, I would never have done it, if it had not been told me the A. B. was within it, and because the A. B. was the chief Accuser, the K. laughed at the plainness of the Man, to hear him alledge that for his excuse, which did aggravate his Crime. Ireland is divided into 4 Provinces, Munster, Leinster, Connaught and Ulster, wherein are 32 Counties. Dublin is the Metropolis, seated on the River Liffie in which is an University.

If the Reader be disappointed in finding so little of *Wales*, Scotland, and Ireland, which the Title promises. He may be informed that, since the first Edition of this Book I have published three Books, each of the same price with this, namely, 1. The History of *Wales*. 2. The History of Scotland. 3. The History of Ireland, (of which an account is given in the following Catalogue) where he may receive full Satisfaction.

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rous and Natural *Balsam*. It cures most Diseases
umane Bodies particularly helps all Pains co-
g from Cold, chiefly Pains in the Stomach, want
ppetite, Corroborating and Strengthening the
ole Body; 'tis a wonderful Remedy for all In-
d *Sores*, *Bruses*, or *Ulcers* of the *Lungs*, *Reins*,
dder or *Womb*, &c. It helps Shortness of Breath,
gh, Consumptions, or Whesings: 'Tis good in
t Diseases of the Head, *Falling-sickness*, *Apo-*
y, *Palsey*, *Trembling*, *Convulsions*, *Headach* and
dines of the Head, and strengthens the Brains
Nerves: It kills the Worms and helps the
ne and is a good provoker of Urine, and brings
y the Sand and Gravel, which oftentimes ob-
cts the Urine; it helps all Fluxes of the Belly;
a wonderful thing for most Diseases of the Ears,
cially Deafness. And outwardly apply'd, it cures
manner of green Wounds, *Ulcers*, *Fistula's*,
and cures most Diseases in Women, &c.

Directions for taking the Balsam of Chili.

The Dose is from half a Dram, to a Dram and
, or from Ten Drops to Thirty or Forty Morn-
and Evening. The way of taking it, is thus:
the quantity you take with a little of a Yolk
n Egg and Sugar, very well to open its Body;
done mix it with a Draught of White-wine,
Beer, or Posset-drink, which the Patient best
and so let them drink it.

is only to be had of Eben. Tracy, *Bookseller, at the* Three
on London-Bridge, *at* 12. 6. d. *the Ounce; the Bottles*
seal'd with the Balsam Tree.